The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3102.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REBELLION RECORD.

Continued Vigor of the Government.

Communication with the Rebels Entirely Cut Off.

Absolute Secresy as to Army and Navy Movements.

A Rebel Advance at Fall's Cross Roads Driven Back.

The Enemy Intrenching at Munson's Hill.

The Traitors Falling Back Before Gen. Fremont.

The Missouri Rebels Capture Palmyra Without Opposition.

RUNNING THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

Further Details of the Engagements of the Ohio Seventh.

NEWS FROM FORT PICKENS.

Secession in Arizona and New Mexico.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 30.

A REBEL DEMONSTRATION.

This morning the rebels made a demonstration in force, with three pieces of artillery, against our pickets stationed at Falls Cross Roads. After retiring a short distance, our troops returned the fire, and finally compelled the enemy to retire, when they resumed the possession of their former position. One man, a private in a Michigan regiment, was slightly wounded. In military circles it is believed that the present movements of the rebels has no significance other than to keep their men actively employed, to prevent demoralization and dissolution of their Army until they are prepared for a grand movement, or one is made against them.

THE REBELS AT MUNROE'S HILL AND VICINITY.

The rebels still hold Munson's Hill, a short distance beyond Bailey's Crossroads. Two scouts from the New-York Thirty-seventh entered their camp unobserved, and made observations. They saw about 500 stand of arms stacked. They brought away with them a camp-kettle as a trophy. The rebels can be plainly seen from the Crossroads throwing up breastworks around the brow of the hill. Capt. WHIPPLE, of the engineers accompanied Mr. LOWE on his aerial reconnoisance yesterday. They observed nearly a thousand men at work throwing up entrenchments on Munson's Hill. Judging from the camps and smoke behind the hill, they think that the rebels are there assembled to the number of four to six regiments. Between Falls Church and Fairfax, a distance of seven miles, they concluded from the smoke arising that the enemy must be in large force. Another ascension was made to-day.

A CONTRABAND SURRENDERS.

A contraband named ISAAC BENNETT, belonging to a Virginian residing near Fall's Church, came yesterday to our pickets, near Mount Olivet Church, and gave himself up. He was mounted on a splendid horse. He stated that everywhere in the vicinity the slaves were being impressed into the service of the rebels, and put under arms. His uncle, also a slave, was serving as a soldier at Manassas; and he preferred, if he must fight, to be on this side. He reports at Falls Church three hundred rebel infantry and four hundred cavalry.

DESERTIONS ENCOURAGED.

Information has been received to the effect that deserters from our troops, almost daily cross the river into the secession counties of Maryland, where they are furnished with citizens' clothes and money, and are then conveyed across Chesapeake Bay in small boats. They then take their way to the Maryland and Delaware Railroad by which they go North.

RUSSIAN WAR MUNITIONS.

The President examined, this morning, with much minuteness and care, samples of the Prussian needle rifles and muskets, made with the latest improvements, and adapted to fire the Minié ball.

ARRESTS OF SUSPECTED PERSONS.

Arrests are daily made here of persons suspected, but it is deemed advisable not to publish names or details. The Government is growing more and more vigilant each day, and in a short time communication will be cut off with the rebels in this immediate neighborhood at least.

NO COMMUNICATION WITH THE REBELS.

The State Department will not issue passes to anybody permitting them to pass from the loyal into the rebel States. Since the passage through Louisville was stopped, the demand for passes has been very large. Most of the applicants are women who have been living at the North, upon means furnished them from the South, and in many cases they assign as a reason for returning South that they can no longer be furnished with funds to defray their expenses. There were three such applicants to-day. The new rule was, however, rigidly enforced.

SWEEPING APPLICATION OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ARTICLE OF WAR.

The general order issued by Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, calling attention to the fifty-seventh article of the act, called "for the government of the armies of the United States," has a more sweeping application than is generally supposed. It is intended, as I telegraphed you on Monday, to apply to all persons both in and out of the Army, and to newspapers here and elsewhere throughout the North. Under it, *it is intended to prohibit the publication* of movements connected with the raising of troops, the preparation of munitions of war, the transportation of men, or the fitting out of vessels.

THE SENTENCE OF COL. MCCUNN—WARNING TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The finding of the Court-martial in the case of Col. MCCUNN, has been promulgated. After being approved by Gen. MCCLELLAN, the sentence of the Court is that he be reprimanded from the Head-quarters of the General commanding the Army of the Potomac.

In executing this duty, Gen. MCCLELLAN says:

"The General commanding confirms the finding and sentence of the Court; but, in doing so, he assumes that the sentence was made thus light in consideration of the inexperience of the accused. Col. MCCUNN, it would appear from the record, is ignorant of the first great principle which should guide all soldiers of whatever rank, viz.: Implicit obedience to proper authority. The authority of Lieut. HUNTER, and his right to demand Col. MCCUNN's pass, were most clear and unquestionable. It was the authority directly delegated through the Provost Marshal of the General commanding this Army, and should have been obeyed as respectfully and implicitly as if the demand had been made by the General in person. The manner of the officer making the demand should have had no influence, but the Colonel should have obeyed the order respectfully and promptly.

If the manner of Lieut. HUNTER was improper, and that it was so is by no means clear to the General Commanding, it was the duty of Col. MCCUNN to have retained his self-possession and self-respect, and to have complied with the direction to show his pass, trusting to subsequent action for redress. Col. MCCUNN showed by his demeanor, as it appears on the record, that *he has yet to learn at least two things before he becomes competent to command a regiment, and these are self-command and respect for proper authority.* The pass shown by Col. MCCUNN was improper in form, and Lieut. HUNTER was perfectly right in declining to recognize its validity. The paper submitted by Col. MCCUNN as his defence is in many respects irrelevant, and in others discreditable. The Court would have been entirely justified in refusing to receive it."

The General commanding fully approves the finding of the Court, which characterizes the conduct of Col. MCCUNN as "prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and desires to express the hope that this instance will be a sufficient warning to him and all other officers who may feel disposed to place themselves in opposition to the constituted military authorities. The finding of the Court may be regarded as quite lenient, but the General is prevented from remanding the case to the Court, for reconsideration, partly because the time of many valuable officers would thereby be consumed, and partly because he is willing to attribute Col. MCCUNN's conduct mainly to the fact of his being *an inexperienced soldier*. This occasion is availed of to assure all persons in this Army, of whatever grade, that discipline and implicit respect for authority will, at all hazards, be enforced. The General commanding is happy to state that the vast majority of this Army evince the most soldierly and patriotic feeling, and that he is proud to command so noble a body of men. The exceptions are few, indeed. Col. MCCUNN will resume his sword and his duties."

The punishment thus sternly inflicted cannot but do much towards making commissioned officers more mindful of orders and obedient to the rules of the service.

CHARACTER OF ARMY SICKNESS.

Three-quarters of the cases of sickness now in the hospitals are of typhoid fever, and the proportion is increasing. The patients, however, are successfully treated. The Sanitary Commissioners speak highly of the *morale* of the men. They are anxious for active movements.

EXPLOITS OF THE RESOLUTE.

The steamer *Resolute* arrived this afternoon from Aquia Creek with dispatches from the flotilla. She brought five contrabands who escaped from Virginia, and three prisoners taken from a tobacco boat.

DEPARTURE OF MR. BATES AND MR. CAMERON.

Mr. BATES left Washington this morning for St. Louis. In his absence TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., has been commissioned as Attorney-General.

Mr. COFFEY has been Assistant Attorney-General since March, and has really prepared most of the opinions which have emanated from the Attorney-General's office. He attended the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Secretary CAMERON leaves Washington to-morrow morning for an absence of three or four days.

Should a Cabinet meeting be held to-morrow, Young America would have an equal voice with the old folks in its deliberations, as Assistant Secretary SEWARD, of the State Department; Col. SCOTT, of the War Department, and Mr. COFFEY, of the Attorney General's office would sit *vis-a-vis* to Secretaries CHASE, WELLES and SMITH.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

The New-York Second Fire Zouaves were transferred this evening to the Excelsior Brigade. The title of Col. FAIRMAN to the Colonelcy of the regiment is still unsettled, and he left for New-York this afternoon to obtain additional proofs to sustain his claim. Having been mustered into the United States service as Colonel, in case he is deposed from the command of the Second Fire Zouaves, it will become a question what disposition shall be made of him. It is believed that in any event he will command a regiment.

SENTENCE OF MCCARTHY COMMUTED.

TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, Company I, First Infantry, found guilty of sleeping on his post, and sentenced to be shot, has had his sentence commuted to loss of pay and dishonorable discharge from the Army.

NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

It has been as good as settled that HENRY B. STANTON shall be appointed a Deputy Collector under Mr. BARNEY, and that ISAAC O. HUNT and Judge JOHN T. HOGEBOOM, of Columbia County, shall be appointed Appraisers.

THE COURAGE OF HORSES AT BULL RUN.

The following incidents of Bull Run came to my knowledge yesterday. One of the guns of the celebrated Sherman's Battery was rescued from capture by the rebels and brought off the field by two horses that had been shot through by Minié musket-balls. When the order "forward" was given they resolutely straightened out and absolutely brought off the gun.

A FAVORITE RESTORED.

At the commencement of the battle, Lieut. HASBROUCK, of the West Point Battery, was riding a little sorrel horse. In a short time he was shot three times, and from loss of blood he came too weak for further service. He was stripped of bridle and saddle, and turned loose, as his owner supposed, to die. In the heat of the contest nothing more was thought of the little sorrel, nor was he seen again until the remnant of the battery was far towards Washington on the retreat. It paused at Centreville, and while resting there Lieut. HASBROUCK was delighted to be joined by his faithful horse, which by a strong instinct had obeyed the bugle call to retreat, and had found his true position with the battery, which is more than most of the human mass engaged on the field can boast of doing. He came safely into Washington, is now recovered of his wounds, and ready for another fight.

FLAGS FOR CAPT. GRIFFIN.

Since the battle, Capt. GRIFFIN, who commands the West Point Battery, has received from Mrs. H. B. REED and Miss HASBROUCK, of Newburgh, N. Y., two beautiful *Guidons*. The field is of crimson and white satin, exquisitely embroidered and attached to the staffs by scarlet ribbons. Upon each of them is embroidered the number and company of the regiment, and each is the work of the lady who presents them. Mrs. REED's husband, and the brother of Miss HASBROUCK are the Lieutenants in Capt. GRIFFIN's company. One of the ladies accompanies her gift with a note, in which she describes the colors of the guidons as emblematic—"the scarlet, of the brilliant fame of the gallant commander of Company D, and the white, of the pure and sacred cause which he defends." It is almost needless to say that Capt. GRIFFIN highly appreciates the beautiful gifts, and the delicate but deserved compliments which the ladies have paid him, and that when the colors thus presented are lost in battle, it will be when there is no man of the battery left to defend them.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON COMING HOME—SECESSION BRIBES TO SOUTHERN OFFICERS IN THE NAVY—LIST OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS IN THE NAVY APPOINTED—NEW REGULATIONS CONCERNING LAND WARRANTS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 30.

The War Department has proofs strong and sufficient against the women recently arrested to place the fact of their complicity with and aid to the Secessionists beyond all doubt.

The Secretary of the Treasury contemplates issuing an address to the public in behalf of the National loan.

An Army officer stationed on the Virginia side of the Potomac reports that while we have lost several soldiers this week in picket skirmishing, at least sixteen of the enemy were certainly killed.

Of the alleged disloyal employes in the Treasury Department, it has been ascertained that twenty ceased to be clerks before POTTER's Committee commenced its investigations, and that about the same number are indorsed by their respective friends as true to the Government. There is no account of the remainder of those reported to the Committee.

Official dispatches from the East Indies state that the flag officer has received the orders of the Navy Department for the immediate return of the squadron to the United States. One ship will, however, be left there, and also on the coasts of Africa and of Brazil, after these squadrons shall have been withdrawn for blockading purposes.

The Governor of Fernando Po has been authorized by the Spanish Government to "receive in that Island a certain number of slaves who may be captured by vessels of the United States, that being free they may there acquire the benefits of civilization."

Flag-officer INMAN has communicated this proposition to our Government.

It appears from the same correspondence from the African squadron, that the Secessionists have been sending circulars to Naval officers of Southern birth, holding out inducements to leave the United States service, and join that of the Disunionists, with equal rank. First Lieutenant of the Marines, TATNALL, received one of these documents.

The President to-day received the Brooklyn Phalanx from the portico of the Executive mansion.

The Government employes have received one-sixth of their present month's salaries in Treasury notes and the remainder in specie.

Private parties are exhibiting to prominent officials and offering to supply the Army with the Prussian needle guns.

The following named candidates have passed the requisite examination before the Board at New-York appointed by the Secretary of the Navy:

ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANTS.

J. B. Baxter,
Charles F. W. Behm,
George W. Brown,
David Cate,
H. S. Eytinge,
J. W. Kittredge,
H. F. Moore,
J. F. Nichols,
G. A. Trundy,
James Wathers.

ACTING MASTERS.

Henry Brown,
John Baker,
W. Buckholdt,
Spin V. Dennis,
John Caleb,
Hy. F. Coffin,
H. A. Clarke,
B. C. Dean,
Z. S. Doane,
John W. Dix,
W. J. Foster,
Jefferson Ford,
John B. Goodmanson,
W. T. Gillespie,
Pirre Girand,
J. A. Hall,
J. F. Harden,
W. Hamilton,
A. E. Hunter,
W. P. Jones,
W. C. Lunt,
G. D. Lester,
A. B. Mufford,
D. Maxwell,
W. G. Hutting,
James Ogillvie,
Wm. F. Pratt,
J. A. Pennel,
Nelson Provost,
James Q. Rogers,
Charles Smith,
Charles C. Clsson,
E. Van Tice,
John C. Whittlesey,
L. P. Morton,
L. A. Hooper,
Samuel Yeaton,
Robert G. Lytac,
Erastus Croswell,
Wm. Rogers,
Richard Verans,
Wm. Watson,
N. A. Mills,
W. E. Putnam,
A. S. Gardener,
E. McKeize,
Anthony Chase,
Joshua H. Dill,

The following named candidates passed the requisite examination at Boston:

ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANTS.

Josiah P. Creezy,
John Eldridge,
L. P. Vorhees,
Wm. B. Eaton,
W. C. Rogers,
John Humphreys,
Joseph T. Conthony,
G. W. Frost.

ACTING MASTERS.

Geo. W. Domet,
Geo. P. Stephenson,
Jos. H. Hallett,
John H. Eldridge,
Geo. W. Parker,
Geo. Lunt,
John. M. Morrill,
Chas. Endicott,
Ira B. Studley,
Florance J. Darbin,
John S. Hall,
Wm. Chipman,
George Williams,
Wm. Bailey,
Henry C. Pittman.

The decision embodied in the subjoined circular will be recognized as important:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Aug. 27, 1861.

Registers and Receivers of Land Offices:

GENTLEMEN: In a recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior, it is held:

First—That in order to give proper legal force and effect to assignments of land warrants, all such assignments at the time of the execution thereof to be valid, should be filled with the names of the assignees. The effect of this decision—which is prescribed as a regulation to govern in the execution of all assignments, hereafter, will be to prevent frauds consequent upon the loss of warrants—assigned in blank or incident to placing them in that condition in the hands of untrustworthy agents.

Second—Under this ruling no assignments in blank will hereafter be certified by this Office, or recognized as valid either at this or the local Land Office.

Third—This decision, however, will not affect past transactions under the old practice, where such assignments had been made in blank, and duly filled up with the name of the real owner as assignee before they reach this or the local office, provided they are found regularly attested, acknowledged and certified, and are unimpeached on the files of the Department. All uncontested assignments of this class found regular in all respects will consequently be respected as heretofore, both at this and the local land office, and will be duly satisfied by location and patent. Very respectfully, your obt. servant,

J. M. EDMONDS, Commissioner.

THE SITUATION.

The Washington *Star*, of yesterday, has the following:

"Gen. MCCLELLAN spent most of the day yesterday on the other side of the river, returning here at a late hour of the night. In the course of the day he visited nearly every point there of present interest, inspecting the troops and their state of preparation, in person.

It is clear that the recent reconnoissances of the enemy in some force, in such close proximity to our lines, indicate one of three things:

1. Either the desire to obtain information of the condition of our defences not otherwise within their reach.

2. Or the desire to draw our Army out of its present lines.

3. Or, again to concentrate its attention away from some movement contemplated to be made at a comparatively distant point.

The fact that Gen. MCCLELLAN permits the enemy to make such reconnoissances, proves that he regards the fortifications over the river as being an overmatch for any force that can possibly be brought against them, and is ready to receive them whenever they may venture within range of his guns in battery.

Apropos.—We have no faith in the stories representing that the enemy have erected batteries near our lines. They may have brush covers for a few pieces of light artillery there—nothing more; their guns in the field not being siege pieces, and there being no points within reach of our works not well commanded by the latter."

GENERAL ROSECRANS' DIVISION.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF GEN. ROSECRANS—DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR OF COL. TYLER'S COMMAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 30.

The Baltimore *American* has the following reliable intelligence regarding the division of Gen. ROSECRANS, obtained from a well-known citizen of Baltimore, who returned yesterday from North-Western Virginia. The name of this gentleman has been freely used in Baltimore for the last few days, as having written a letter declaring that there had been a great battle, in which Gen. ROSENCRANS was defeated. The gentleman says that up to the afternoon of the 27th inst., Gen. ROSECRANS was not only alive and well, but was quietly transacting his important functions at his head-quarters. No information whatever was understood to have been received at head-quarters. News of the affair of Col. TYLER, near Summerville, had been received, but no other action beyond an occasional contact of pickets or scouts. Although it was not known exactly where the forces of Gen. ROSENCRANS were posted, or their numbers, it was evident that the General was under no special alarm in regard to them.

It is said that his scouts had reported that the main body of the Confederate forces, believed to be commanded by Gen. LEE, and from seven to eight thousand strong, was encamped on a large plain, within four or six miles only of the encampment of Capt. REYNOLDS, who is supposed to have with him the largest portion of Gen. ROSECRANS' troops. It was believed that no attack would be made by either of the Southern forces commanded by Gen. LEE or Gen. WISE, unless they could find a strolling detachment to encounter, as in the case of Col. TYLER, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, near Summerville.

Various accounts are given of the forces of Gens. LEE, WISE and FLOYD, but no accurate information seems to be possessed, outside of Gen. ROSECRANS' own staff. Opinions differ very much among military men and others in Western Virginia, as to the probabilities of anything like a general engagement between the respective armies in that quarter. Every confidence seems to be reposed in the ability of Gen. ROSECRANS to maintain himself against any forces likely to be spared to attack him. He has excellent aids and officers to support him, who have, doubtless, helped him in providing an effective Army.

THE FIGHT AT SUMMERVILLE.

THE BATTLE NOT SO BLOODY AFTER ALL.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Aug. 30.

Gov. DENNISON has just received the following telegraphic dispatch from Brigadier-Gen. Cox:

GAULEY BRIDGE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Authentic reports show that fifteen of our soldiers were killed and about forty wounded at the recent battle at Summerville. A large number of the Seventh Ohio Regiment scattered during the fight and are missing, but it is hoped that most of these will escape.

THE ENGAGEMENTS OF COL. TYLER'S COMMAND AT CROSS LANE, OR SUMMERVILLE.

It appears that Col. TYLER's Seventh Regiment of Ohio had two affairs with the rebels at Cross Lane. The first was on the 21st inst., a skirmish in which only fourteen men were engaged. The second was on the 26th, when 15 were killed and 40 wounded. Of the first affair, the Cleveland *Plaindealer* says:

"Intelligence has been received of a disastrous skirmish, in which fourteen men from Company K, (National Guard,) Seventh Regiment, under Capt. SHUTTE, were engaged on the 21st inst., near Cross Lane, Virginia. They were surprised by the Richmond Blues, who killed privates John Reiie and John Shuessler, wounded and took prisoners the Captain himself, Sergeant Bohn, and privates Henry Taubel, George Weissenbeck and F. Bruckelmein. Corporal Greble, George Druzel, Lewis Demil and Andrew Malcher were also wounded, but not severely, and made their escape. Capt. SHUTTE is said to be mortally wounded.

JOHN RIELE lived in this city, and had no family. JOHN SHUESLER was a workman in an iron foundry, and leaves a wife and family on the West Side. Capt. SHUETTE, who was mortally wounded and taken prisoner, leaves a wife and five children in this city. He was formerly proprietor of Perry House on Ontario-street. He served through the Mexican War in Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, which enlisted in this city under Capt. JOHN PERRY. Corporal GREBE and ANDREW MALCHUS were both from Cleveland. The latter was employed in SMITH & HOFFMAN's Brewery previous to enlisting. Sergeant BOHN, wounded and a prisoner, was formerly a brakesman on the Toledo road. His parents live in Newburgh."

Of the engagement on the 26th, which was the occasion of the reported loss of 200 men, (now known to be less than 60,) the *Plaindealer* says:

"This morning the report of a bloody battle at Cross Lanes on the 26th inst. is confirmed. The Seventh Regiment, while at breakfast, were surrounded and attacked on both flanks and in front simultaneously by a rebel force consisting of 3,000 infantry, 400 cavalry and 10 guns. The Seventh Regiment had been at Cross Lanes, about 24 miles above Gauley Bridge, for several days. On the 21st inst. they left Cross Lanes hastily, in obedience to an order from Gen. COX, and made a forced march of 18 miles, joining Cox at the mouth of Twenty Mile Creek, 6 miles above Gauley Bridge. The cause of this sudden movement was the rapid concentration of the enemy under FLOYD in the neighborhood of Gauley Bridge, and it seemed necessary to concentrate the National forces in order to oppose them. FLOYD was said to be within 8 miles with a force of from 7,000 to 10,000 men, and abundantly supplied with artillery.

It appears that after a consultation between Col. TYLER and Gen. COX, it was concluded best that the Seventh Regiment return to Cross Lanes, which they did on the 24th or 25th. They were surprised by the enemy on the 26th. The telegraph gives all we as yet know about the fight. That the Seventh Regiment exhibited unequaled pluck and bravery no one can doubt. Why they were sent back, a single regiment, to Cross Lanes, when it was known the enemy were near in great force, Gen. COX will be required to explain. It also appears singular that so large a force of the enemy could have so successfully stolen upon the camp as to surprise them at breakfast. Where were the pickets? Further particulars will be looked for with anxiety.

Capt. STERLING, who was killed, was from Youngstown. Capt. SHURTLIFF, from Oberlin, and Capt. DYER, from Painesville. The latter served through the Mexican war, was in several battles and came off without a scratch. He was Captain of the Painesville Grays during their brief existence. When the present war broke out, he proceeded at once to enroll a company, the Painesville Union Savers, and was chosen Captain. He was a brave man, and had many friends in Painesville, where he leaves a wife and several children. Sergeant-Major LEICESTER KING, of Warren, was the son of the late Judge KING, and formerly a resident of this city.

LOUIS G. DE FOREST, Adjutant of the regiment, was a young man greatly beloved in this city. He was of splendid appearance, and possessed admirable qualities of both head and heart. He has been employed as a salesman in N. E. CRITTENDEN's jewelry-store for eight years past. He was formerly a private in the Light Guards under Capt. SANFORD. He afterwards became a member of the Sprague Cadets, and went with them to the wars. He was advanced from private to Orderly Sergeant, then Second Lieutenant, and finally was promoted to the position of Adjutant of the regiment. He was about 23 years of age.

His parents reside in this city, and in their deep affliction have the sympathy of the entire community. His memory will long be cherished as one who periled his life to sustain his country's flag, and died bravely fighting in its defence."

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The United States storeship *Release*, Commander J. MADISON FRAILE, from Fort Pickens Aug. 2, and Key West Aug. 14, has just arrived at this port. She experienced a very heavy gale from north and east on the evening of the day she sailed from Key West, which blew violently for forty hours, compelling her to bear up and run to the westward of Tortugas. Since reaching Hatteras, the wind has been constantly from the north and east, and at times quite fresh, until yesterday, when she was favored with a moderate breeze from the south and west and south and east. She left off Fort Pickens the United States steamers *Colorado* and *Niagara*, and the American bark *W. H. Wall* and schooner *Joseph M. Lane*. She left at Key West the United States ships *Macedonian* and *Preble* and steamer *Crusader*. The American bark *Ann Elizabeth*, from Philadelphia with coal for squadron sailed from Key West for Fort Pickens on the 12th, and got on the reef going out with a pilot on board, but succeeded in getting off during the night and proceeded to her destination. On Saturday, Aug. 17, lat. 26° 06' long. 79° 13' spoke American ship *Charles Sprague*, of Kennebunk, from Matanzas for Glasgow.

JAMES BROWN, seaman, and JOHN S. BROWN, ordinary seaman, both invalids from the Flag-ship *Colorado* and sent home in the *Release* for hospital treatment died on board the latter vessel, the former on the 4th and the latter on the 25th inst. Their bodies were committed to the deep with the usual ceremonies. On August 28, lat 38° 26' 30", lon. 74° 26', were boarded by a boat from the whaling bark *Emerald*, Capt. PIERCE, of and bound to New-Bedford from Acapulco, and forty days last from Pernambuco, with 2,600 bbls. oil. The ship *Kesoarge*, of Saco, (Me.,) from Sagua for New-York, in sight at same time, having been boarded the day previous by Capt. PIERCE, of the *Emerald*.

The Release brings the Following Passengers.—First. Lieut. Wm. M. Graham, U. S. A., from Fort Jefferson, and Mr. W. H. Ward.

List of Officers of the Release.—Commander, James Madison Fraile; Lieutenants, Joseph M. Bradford, Byron Wilson; Acting Master, Samuel L. Clapp; Captain's Clerk, Henry Archer; Paymasters' Clerk, Hugh Jones.

The troops at Fort Pickens are all well.

THANKS.

We are again indebted to Mr. HUERTO, of the steamship *Matanzas* for full files of papers and market reports to 25th, inclusive. Our thanks are also due to Capt. ISAAC VREELAND, of steamboat *Southfield*, for assistance rendered our news collector in forwarding her news.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 30.

Ex-President PIERCE has arrived here from the Northwest.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says the Commissioners from Gov. MAGOFFIN have returned from Washington, and delivered sealed packages to the Governor. It is said the President is willing to await the action of the Kentucky Legislature just chosen from the people, and is disposed to accord with their wishes.

Ex-Minister PRESTON, addressing a pic-nic at Lexington, Ky., to-day, favored neutrality and peace for Kentucky, but did not believe she could preserve either, and if not, the sooner she went with the South the better.

It is reported that Mr. HOBLETZER, the former Express Agent, who was arrested at Elizabethtown yesterday, was taken on the cars towards Camp Boone, and jumped from them while in motion, and ran to the woods. Several shots were fired at him, but he escaped unharmed.

Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSON was at Messila on the 3d, at the head of 500 Texans, and in pursuit of Col. MOORE.

FROM MATANZAS.

VESSELS RUNNING THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.

The United States Mail steamship *Matanzas*, WM. LISSEGANG, master, with passengers, correspondence and cargo to MORA BROTHERS, NAVARRE & Co., arrived at this port, yesterday morning, in 4½ days from Matanzas.

On the morning of the 26th, she passed the American bark *Mary Lee*, of New-York, off Cape Florida, bound north.

The city and harbor of Matanzas are entirely free of sickness.

The British schooner *Aighburth*, Capt. GAGE, run the blockade off Newbern, and arrived at Matanzas on the 12th inst. She sailed again for Charleston on the 25th.

The sloop *Noank*, with the secession flag flying, run the blockade off Charleston, and arrived at Matanzas on the 21st inst.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

THE SURRENDER OF NATIONAL TROOPS—ARREST OF TRAITORS—EFFORTS OF COL. CANBY—FORT STANTON BURNED.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The Santa Fé Mail and Cañon City Express has arrived here bringing dates from Santa Fé to the 17th inst., and Cañon City to the 26th. The Express brought three passengers and $20,000 worth of gold dust.

The troops, 750 in number, who surrendered to 3,000 Texan Rangers, 18 miles from Fort Fillmore, have been released on parole, the Texans retaining their arms and the horses belonging to companies of t Mounted Rifles.

Gen. WM. PELHAM, formerly Surveyor-General of New-Mexico, and Col. CLEMENTS, were arrested in Santa Fé, and confined in the guard-house, by order of Col. CANBY, of the Department of New-Mexico They were suspected of giving improper information to the Texas troops below El Paso. Col. CLEMENTS took the oath of allegiance and was discharged. Gen PELHAM refused to take the oath and is still confined in the guard-house.

Hon. M. A. OTERO, of Albuquerque, has been appointed Colonel of a regiment of New-Mexican volunteers, to be raised in the Territory.

Col. CANBY has, by proclamation, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in New-Mexico.

Fort Stanton has been abandoned by the United States forces, and also fired by order of Col. CANBY.

New-Mexico has been visited lately with very heavy showers of rain, which have done considerable damage to property.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

PROPOSITION FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 30.

A flag of truce from New-Madrid arrived at the camp at Bird's Point this P. M., the object being to exchange prisoners. It is reported that the rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON and Gen. HARDEE are falling back on New-Madrid.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 30.

A dispatch from Cairo says that news has been received at Cape Girardeau that the rebels have retreated from Benton to Bloomfield. If this is true there are now no rebels within 30 miles of the river.

GREEN CAPTURES PALMYRA—A TRAIN OF CARS FIRED INTO.

QUINCY, Ill, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Lieut. PINKLEY, of Capt. RALSON's company of the Sixteenth Regiment of Volunteers, came to this city last evening. He states that a large body of rebels, variously estimated from 2,500 to 3,000, under the notorious MARTIN GREEN, took possession of Palmyra, Mo., yesterday morning. There were no United States troops there to defend it, and, of course, no resistance was made. Some 300 of the rebels were in the town, and the balance encamped on the outskirts.

A train of cars, containing a large quantity of muskets for the troops at St. Josephs, which left Hannibal yesterday, was fired into near Palmyra, and was forced to return. No damage, fortunately, was done.

HEAVY SEIZURE OF GOLD BY THE REBELS.

FAYETTE, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 29.

Apprehensions being felt that the branch of the State Bank at this place would be robbed, the Cashier yesterday sent the specie, amounting to about $100,000, to Allen dépôt, on the North Missouri Railroad, for transportation to St. Louis. On reaching Allen, the money was seized by a party of twenty Secessionists, led by Capt. POINDEXTER, and carried off. Whether it will be recovered is not now known, some saying that Capt. POINDEXTER has been induced to return it to the Bank, while others assert that he will attempt to cross the Missouri River and carry it to Gen. PRICE's army in the northwest.

A VISIT TO A BATTLE-FIELD.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF A VISIT TO SPRINGFIELD, MO.—INCIDENTS AND OBSERVATIONS—CONVERSATION WITH THE REBELS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

On Sunday morning, the 18th inst., DANFORTH KNOWLTON, Esq., of New-York, and J. B. HASSLER, of Webster, Mass.—the former a cousin and the latter a brother-in-law of the late Gen. LYON—arrived in this city, *en route* to Springfield, to procure the remains of their lamented relative for sepulture in the East. Believing that the expedition, if successful in reaching the scene of the recent great battle in the Southwest, would be enabled to obtain exclusive information of a valuable character, I determined if such a thing were possible, to become one of the party. Several obstacles were in the way of the accomplishment of my design, but a little shrewd engineering removed them all, and I was surprised to find that, without the slightest misrepresentation on my part, I was numbered among the *relatives* of the hero of the battle of Wilson's Creek.

Access to the person of Gen. FREMONT is at all times difficult, and was especially so on the day in question. The kinsmen of Gen. LYON, notwithstanding the pressing nature of their business, were unable to obtain an audience at all. Late in the evening, however, owing to the efforts of Capt. GEORGE P. EDGAR, formerly of the celebrated New-York Seventh Regiment, and now one of the General's Aids, they were furnished with the necessary documents.

Early Monday morning I was aroused from a sound sleep, and informed that the effort to be attached to the expedition had succeeded, and that the train would leave in half an hour. I made a hasty toilet, and joined the party at the dépôt a few minutes before their departure.

It was not until we were under way that I saw the documents which had been furnished the party. As soon as I read one of them, I was satisfied that it would be of no more service to us than the same amount of blank paper, and so expressed myself to my friends. We went on to Rolla, however, where we were fortunate enough to meet Capt. EMMET MACDONALD, of the Confederate Army, who had entered our lines, under a flag of truce, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. The Captain, whom we found an intelligent, honorable gentleman, agreed with me that our papers were of no consequence, but kindly promised to conduct us into the rebel camp himself, as he was about to return, and assured us that we should experience no hindrance in procuring Gen. LYON's body.

On presenting our letters to Col. WYMAN, we learned that he had that morning, on his own responsibility, dispatched an ambulance to Springfield, in charge of Mr. LYNCH, an undertaker of St. Louis, on the very errand in which we were embarked. We at once determined to pursue and endeavor to overtake him before he reached Springfield, so that both parties might enter the town together. Col. WYMAN immediately fitted us out in the most comfortable manner possible, giving us his best ambulance, four splendid mules, and the most careful driver in camp, besides supplying us liberally with such edibles as he had at his disposal. An hour later, we started for the camp of the Regulars, three miles distant, where we spent the night in company with Maj. STURGIS, Capt. TOTTEN, Adjutant.-Gen. GRANGER and other officers, who have grown prematurely gray in the service of their country, and whose recent heroic conduct should commend them to the favorable consideration of the War Department.

THE EBB OF THE TIDE THAT FLOWS WESTWARD.

Tuesday morning we started on our long and tedious journey, over an exceedingly rough road, which stretched away for more than a hundred miles over a rocky, barren country, covered with scrubby "black jacks," and interlaced with occasional streams of almost crystal clearness—infallible signs of an unproductive soil. It was painful to witness, as we frequently did on our way, families fleeing from the reign of terror that is now pretty well inaugurated throughout the southwestern part of the State. We passed one train, composed of twenty or thirty families, traveling together for mutual protection; and frequently met single wagons, in which a few household goods had been hastily thrown, and the members of the family dumped in on top—all steering for Illinois, where they hoped to escape the horrors of war. Now that the Union forces have been withdrawn from the Southwest, there is no longer any safety for either person or property, and these flying families prefer to give up their all rather than remain to see their homes pillaged by semi-barbarians, or, to save them, espouse the cause of this most iniquitous and causeless rebellion. How long shall it be before these persons can return in safety to their dearly-bought land, the only thing the rebels will not steal, and quietly enjoy their possessions, with no one to molest or make them afraid?

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we reached a place called Pine Bluff, where there had formerly been a Post-office, but the only house in the place was deserted. With keen appetites, we had anticipated a good dinner at this point, but there only remained in it a half-starved cat, like Cassio, with a "lean and hungry look," to give us welcome, and she stole noiselessly through a crack, and hid beneath

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE WEST POINT FOUNDERY.

Casting Cannon and Making Bomb-Shells.

Taking the row-boat ferry at West Point, we sail up the river, under the brow of the sturdy old Storm-king, for a couple of miles, when the town of Cold Spring opens before us, nestling snugly among the hills, with the pretty Chapel of Our Lady overlooking it, like a guardian angel. Boom goes a cannon not far from us, and a shell whizzes by, suggesting an inconvenient proximity to our heads. "What's that?" we ask of the boatman; "have the rebels taken Cold Spring, or are we ordered to come too?"

"They are trying cannon at the foundery, Sir."

Ah, true, the West Point foundery is located here, and it is an establishment well worth looking over, though founderies are exceedingly dirty places, and this one is by no means an exception. "Leave us at the foundery dock, Mr. Ferryman, as it is somewhat nearer, and we will run down to see how they progress with the great guns in which everyone is interested nowadays."

A walk of nearly half a mile around the shore of a little bay jutting in from the river, brings us to a number of buildings, low and dirty, but extending over considerable space. A railroad connecting with the Hudson River Road, runs to the foundery, and through the various buildings, so that a cannon taken from the lathe can be immediately placed on a car and sent almost as fast as one of its own messages, North or South.

ORIGIN OF THE FOUNDERY.

The character of the establishment is generally misunderstood, and a few words of its history will be not uninteresting. In the war of 1812 great trouble was experienced by our Government in obtaining guns of a large calibre. There was then only one foundery in the country capable of casting cannon. More as a matter of national pride than an expectation of immediate pecuniary profit, twelve gentlemen, headed by Hon. GOUVENEUR KEMBLE, asked for and obtained a charter for a foundery. In consideration of its national character it was promised a certain proportion of Government work during the period of its charter, on condition that it should not be located within fifty miles of the City of New-York. This provision was probably made in order to lessen the liability of its seizure in case of war. They began work in the year 1817, and in 1847, we believe, the charter expired. Not being able to renew it satisfactorily to themselves, the business has been conducted as a private concern. At present it is leased by Mr. PARROTT, the inventor of the gun and shell which bear his name. The power is obtained from a small stream called Margaret's Brook, which flows down from the high hill just back of the works. At this foundery a large variety of iron works are made, from a steam engine to a cannon ball. Usually the manufacture of sugar mills constitute a large item, and the engines of the ill-fated steamer *Merrimac*, which was burned at the Norfolk Navy-yard, were here built. At present, of course, nearly the whole force is devoted to the manufacture of implements of war.

THE DAHLGREN GUN.

They are making two forms of guns now—the "Dahlgren," a smooth bore, for throwing an eight-inch shell, and also for a 32-pound shot, and the Parrott Rifled Gun, for throwing a patent elongated shell. The Dahlgren gun is of a particularly symmetrical form, and is probably the best smooth bore made. The large ones weigh about 63 cwt., and have a bore of eight feet four inches and three-tenths of an inch. Their casting is an interesting operation.

MOLDING THE GUN.

In the first place, a pattern is made of wood, somewhat larger than the gun, and perhaps a foot longer. This is split into two halves, so as to divide the "trunnions," or axles of the gun. A long iron box is partly filled with a particular kind of sand, with a little clay mixed with it, to make it press down firmly. One-half of the pattern is then placed in the box, its flat side being level with the edge of the box. It is then filled around with dirt, pounded down very hard. The dirt is carefully pressed around the edge of the pattern, so as to make it all clean and hard. The pattern being removed, the impression of its form remains in the sand. The inside of this mold is washed with clayed water and fine charcoal, to prevent the iron sticking to the sand. The other half of the pattern undergoes the same operation in another box. But this is not all. If molten iron is poured into a tube, the air has to work its way up through the iron, often causing air-bubbles, which would be very dangerous to the strength of the gun. Therefore, a channel has to be formed at the side of one of the boxes, to allow the iron to be poured into. From this it forces its way through channels into the bottom of the mold, and gradually fills up to the top. When these molds are completed, one box is placed on the other, and securely screwed together. The mold is now baked hard, and then placed in a deep pit near the furnace, with the muzzle end up, and level with the earthen floor of the foundery.

MIXTURE OF IRONS.

There are two requisites in the iron for a cannon. Hardness—so as to prevent the touch-hole blowing out, or the inside wearing away by the ball. But, if too hard, it is liable to be brittle and burst. Therefore soft iron is requisite, and on the proper mixture of the two kinds, the character of the gun depends, and much skill and many experiments have been devoted to producing exactly the proper proportions.

CASTING A GUN.

The metal being melted in a huge furnace, a short distance off, is sometimes allowed to run through a little ditch in the earth directly into the mold, but more commonly is caught in a large iron pot, swung from a heavy crane, and from that poured into the tube by the side of the mold. It is a beautiful sight as the molten mass flows, bubbling and sputtering, roaring in its new quarters, and bursting out into flames at every opportunity. The iron gradually rises in the cannon mold until it reaches the top. The upper part is apt to have air bubbles, dross, &c., mixed in with it, which impairs its strength. Therefore, the cast is about a foot longer than the cannon should be. It is left some time to cool, care being taken to prevent the outside cooling much faster than the inside, as the unequal contraction of the metal would much diminish the strength.

DRESSING.

After cooling, it is taken from the mold, the sand, of course, being scattered and destroyed. It is now a huge ill-formed mass of iron, not shaped very much like the finished gun. The mass on one side, formed by the filled tube, has to be broken off, and the gun is taken to a lathe, where it is made slowly to revolve, and a steel cutter fastened to a stationary bar bores out the interior. The outside rough iron is then turned off, leaving the surface bright and well finished. It is then fastened on a large wheel which turns it end over, and in such a manner as to allow a cutter to "dress" the trunnions or axles. This being done, the touch-hole is bored out, when the gun is completed.

TESTING THE STRENGTH.

The next operation is to test its strength. This was formerly done by putting in a very heavy charge, much heavier than would ever be used in action. If the gun stood this, it was supposed to be able to stand an ordinary charge. But it was finally ascertained that the overcharge sometimes weakened the gun without showing any immediate traces. Therefore they now usually take from the barrel near the muzzle, or from the lower end of the piece cut off, a small portion which they form into a cylinder one inch in diameter and two inches long. The specific gravity and other qualities are carefully noted, and the hardness of the metal tested. By making the proper calculations on the strength of this cylinder, the firmness of the gun is ascertained. So accurate have these scientific tests become, that an inferior gun will at once be detected. The gun is now ready for use.

THE RIFLE CANNON.

There is also being here manufactured a new rifled cannon, called the Parrott gun. It has been in use for only a few months, but bids fair to be a very superior implement. Perhaps it is best not to be too minute in describing its manufacture. The gun is first made considerably smaller than the Dahlgren gun. Around the chamber, where the force of the explosion occurs, a band of wrought iron is fastened. This band is made by twisting a huge bar into a spiral cylinder, something like an old-fashioned wire-spring. It is then welded together securely. This formation greatly increases its strength. It is then "shrunk" on to the gun, which is done by heating it, which expands it so as to allow it to be slipped upon the gun. As it cools it shrinks, and clasps the gun with a tremendous grip. This is on the same principle as shrinking on a wheel-tire. It is then bored, and finished off as the other guns.

PROCESS OF RIFLING.

The next process is the rifling of the bore, for the purpose of giving a circular motion to the projectile. The gun is placed stationary upon a lathe, and a knife, arranged somewhat like a plane iron attached to a long bar, is forced down the length of the bore, cutting a slight groove. As it goes down, the bar is slightly turned, so as to give a turn to the grooves, equal to one revolution in twenty-seven feet. When the cutter has reached the end of the groove,—which is where the shell will be placed when loading,—it is withdrawn, and the plane iron, so to designate it, is forced out a little further, so that it will cut the grooves a little deeper. In this way they are gradually cut to the proper depth. In the small guns there are three rifle grooves, and in the large, five. It occupies about two hours to cut a single groove. This rifling process is one of the greatest improvements in modern enginery of war.

PROJECTILES.

Having thus hastily glanced at the manufacture of the guns, we must look at the projectiles, of which there are four kinds being made. The ordinary cannon-ball, the bomb-shell, REED's elongated projectile, and PARROTT's projectile. The ball and shell are cast in sand, as is the gun, a new mold having to be made for each one cast. Usually, four are cast in one box, and are joined together by channels, so that the iron is all poured into one mouth. These bars, formed by the filled channels, are broken off, and the joint cut even, so that they shall not scrape the cannon bore. The two projectiles much resemble each other in form. They are curved to a point at one end, and are about eleven inches long by about three in diameter, varying, of course, according to the gun for which they are intended. They are cast hollow, by having an inverted cone of sand in the mold, which is scraped out of a small hole in the projectile, when cold. Thus they are in fact bomb-shells. In the Parrott projectile, around the lower end is a band of hard composition fastened, not being an exact fit on the bottom. The sides are shaved around perfectly even by a machine, so that they shall exactly fit into the cannon. When the powder explodes, it partially blows off the lower part of this band, which is forced into the rifle grooves, and causes the projectile to assume the circular motion.

One great feature of this form of projectile is, that the weight can be increased to the capacity of the gun, without altering the size of the bore. The other projectile is on somewhat the same principle, viz: the expansion of a strip of soft iron fastened to it. Space prevents a particular description. Many interesting experiments have been made with the different methods of causing the circular motion by filling these grooves. We can only say, however, that as Uncle Sam has adopted these, they are doubtless the best. When used as shells, they require either a time-fuze, or a percussion-hammer. The first is where they desire the shell to explode within a certain time; the second, where it is to explode on striking the object. For the time-fuze, the powder circulates round and round, in a little pewter cap, which covers the hole at the pointed end. The explosion lights one end of the powder, and it burns long enough for the ball to go, say, two miles. If it is desired to burst when it has gone a mile, the artillerist cuts a notch in the cap, half way down, to let the powder ignite there. As the fire has but half as far to go to reach the general magazine, of course the shell bursts in half the time. Thus, great skill is requisite to judge exactly the distance the projectile must go before bursting. The caps are marked, to show where to cut for the various distances.

The percussion-hammer has fastened to a sliding frame, in the end of the shell, two nipples, like those of a common musket lock, which are filled with powder connecting with the magazine. The nipples are covered with percussion caps, and the whole concern has a play of a couple of inches. When the shell strikes the object its motion is stopped, but the momentum carries the nipple frame forward with great force, and strikes the caps on an iron covering outside. This explodes the cap, and, consequently, the magazine. The cost of these are in the neighborhood of one dollar each for the smallest. The foundery, the day we visited it, had cast 1,160 projectiles of various sizes and kinds, but were intending soon to turn out 2,000 a day. They are also sending off twenty-five cannon of various sizes per week. To accomplish this requires a force of 450 men, who appear to work with a will. In a newspaper description, where words have to be counted, much interesting information about these matters has to be omitted. It can be obtained, however, at the foundery, where, *if loyal*, visitors may depend upon receiving exceeding attention and courtesy—a characteristic, *in our experience*, of the "greasy mechanics" and "mudsills" of the North.

What Shall be Done with the Slaves?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with pleasure the able article of your correspondent "Z. B.," of Amherst, on the "End of the Present War," and the "End of American Slavery." The Administration, and the country generally, have maintained this war to restore the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. There has been no design to interfere with Slavery, but to leave it as it was before, this stupendous rebellion burst upon us. Public sentiment is undergoing a change; and there are many now looking forward to the abolition of Slavery who never thought of it before. This sentiment will increase as the desperation of the South increases, in its insane determination to break up and destroy this Government. Before they shall be permitted to do that, the people of the Free States will resolve to abolish Slavery to save the Union. The great obstacle in the way is to know, *what shall be done with the slaves?* I hope your able correspondent, "Z. B.," will enlighten us on this subject. The question is put, and the answer is asked, in good faith. There are thousands who would go for emancipation, if they could answer the above question satisfactorily to themselves.

SENEX.

The Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. V.—A Correction.

FORT ELLSWORTH, ALEXANDRIA, Va.,
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday it is stated that forty-four men of this regiment are under arrest in Washington for mutiny. Allow me to say that there is not the slightest foundation for such a report respecting this regiment. None of our men have mutinied—none are under arrest in Washington for mutiny or anything else, and none amongst us are disposed to mutiny. Our regiment is in Fort Ellsworth, of which Col. LANSING has had sole comand for the past six weeks. We are at our post, and are resolved to stand at our post to the last. Your informant has mistaken the number of the regiment to which the delinquents belong, and so has done us an unintentional injustice. By giving this correction a prominent place in your next issue you will oblige the Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. V.

C.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

A Stand of Regimental Colors to Gen. Rousseau's Kentucky Brigade—The Presentation and Reception Speeches—Gen. Rousseau Speaks with the Freedom of a Soldier, who knows no Fear and no Respect for Secession, and has no Doubt of its Final Ignominious Failure.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861.

Judge PIRTLE, in behalf of the Union men of the City of Louisville, has to-day presented to Gen. ROUSSEAU's battalions, at Camp Joe Holt, a splendid Union flag, inscribed to "The Louisville Legion." Gen. ROUSSEAU's Louisville Legion, throughout the trials which may await them, will bear none other than the Star-Spangled Banner presented to them to-day by the people of Louisville, through the Hon. HENRY PIRTLE. Judge PIRTLE's presentation of it was appropriate, and in the presence of a vast concourse of Indianians and Kentuckians. He spoke of the rebellion as the most unjustified in the history of governments, the work of a few bad men who had cheated and coerced the Southern people, and who are still cheating and coercing them. *Let the battle-cry of the Louisville Legion be, the Constitution and the Laws of the United States.* Let them fight for the equal rights of the people of all the States, under the Constitution of the United States; for the reinstatement of our great and good National Government. The Judge extolled Indiana, her people and her soil, on which he stood; and he promised that the people of Kentucky will, in all time to come, call Indianians their fellow-citizens.

Gen. ROUSSEAU responded with great feeling and point. It was the speech of a patriot soldier whose whole soul is his country's, whose big heart knows no guile, meanness, or fear, and who speaks just as he feels. He said he had enlisted his Kentucky soldiers on the soil of Indiana out of regard for "the peace of Kentucky," in deference to the political wisdom of good and true men from whom, however, he had always in this matter respectfully differed. If he had followed his own views and judgment, Camp Holt would have been from the start on the soil of Kentucky, and would be there now. A Kentuckian ought not to turn his back on his own soil when acting in defence of his common country. It was no fear of Secessionists which prompted him and his to encamp outside of Kentucky. He marched his troops last Saturday through the streets of Louisville, though good and true men had come over to Indiana and counseled him against it. They told him there might be serious disturbance if he did take his soldiers to Louisville! He replied that nothing should prevent his brigade's crossing the Ohio, that he knew his constitutional and legal rights, and would exercise them when and where he pleased. Before they left camp he said he prepared his soldiers for any contingency, but that he instructed them to be inoffensive, peaceable and quiet, and that they were perfectly so all the while they were in Louisville, though taunted, jeered at, and provoked by some secession lookers-on, who waved secession flags and kept up the miscreant howl of hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS. Not the least noise or demonstration did they make until when recrossing the river; they, with the General's leave, responded to the Union huzzas of the thousands of their fellow-Kentuckians congregated along the wharf. If the Secessionists had raised a disturbance because of the presence of his troops, Gen. ROUSSEAU says the mischief would have fallen upon the heads of those miscreants who made the attack.

The General declares that the national flag, presented to-day to the Louisville Legion, shall never be trailed. They will never strike these colors, the emblem of their nation's power, beneficence and renown. They will commit no aggressions upon the rights of anybody. They will fight to restore the blessings of liberty and good government to all the American people. He feels sure that the cause of the Union will eventually triumph. He has never had a doubt about the result. In his judgment, nothing so infamous in the way of revolution has ever occurred since the world began. It was, without cause or reason, the work of traitors to all that is constitutional, reasonable, right and just. He is for putting them down forever, for rescuing the South from their tyrant grasp, for upholding the Constitution and the laws of the land, as the people have made them, and the greatest and freest Government upon the face of the earth. So are all sober-minded, thoughtful Kentuckians. Gen. ROUSSEAU's closing words were: "*Whatever trials may await us, we will do the best we can.*"

If all he Unionists of Kentucky, like the Louisville Legion, will *do the best they can*, they will very much shorten the contest, and will reap untold blessings for themselves and their posterity.

Gen. ROUSSEAU has to-day received a dispatch from the President, to remain at Camp Joe Holt until he receives further orders, and meantime to confer with JAMES SPEED and other Union men Louisville as to the best disposition of his command.

PONTIAC.

The Indians.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times* publishes the following private letter:

SEMINOLES' AGENCY, July 27, 1861.

DEAR S.: The Seminoles are now in council, considering a draft of a treaty Capt. PIKE submitted to them. The Creeks ratified their treaty by a unanimous vote in their council, every town being represented. Their regiment will be ready in a few days, and probably half a dozen companies more.

The Seminoles are, I believe, *all* right. Two or three persons endeavored to prevent a treaty being made by the Creeks. HOPOTHLEYOHO and BEN. MARSHALL did all in their power to keep them neutral, acting under the influence and advice of JOHN ROSS. It was their right, being Creeks, to act as their judgment and sense of right dictated. But persons from abroad, actuated by different motives—one by regard for his property in the Cherokee country, another by his interest in certain claims against the Government, a third by a desire to go with a delegation to Richmond, and be a great while making a treaty *there*, and others by other motives equally selfish and ignoble—also interfered with little credit and less profit to themselves.

It ought to be known that the Creeks, before entering upon the consideration of the treaty, voted, by a unanimous vote of the Council, to go with the South, treaty or no treaty. The principal men have been true as steel to the South from the beginning of the negotiation. Among these are Principal Chief MOTEY KINNAIRD, the first Chief of the Upper Creeks, IOHA HACHO, CHILLY MCINTOSH, GEORGE STIDMAN, D. NONAN MCINTOSH, TUCKABACHI MICCO, LOUIS MCINTOSH, and many others.

Among the Seminoles, JOHN JUMPER, Principal Chief, and JAMES FACTOR, the Treasurer, have been true all the time. Old ABATUE TUSTINUKKE, even, made a speech yesterday, and told the Council to make a treaty, take up arms and defend their country.

About sixty of the Reserve Camanches, (Pendah Kos) Wichitas, Kichais, &c., have been here, and had a talk with the Commissioner. He expects to effect a treaty with the wild Camanches, who are coming into Wichita Agency to meet him for that purpose, as also the Kiowas, and to settle them all upon reserves.

As soon as the Seminole treaty is signed, Commissioners PIKE, with Superintendent RECTOR, Agent LEEPER, WM. QUESENBURY, the Secretary of the Commissioner, and the others of the party, accompanied by a delegation of the Creeks and Seminoles, and a strong escort of Indian troops, will go to the Wichita Agency to meet the Reserve Indians and wild tribes. There is little doubt that at least five thousand Camanches will be present. JESSE CHISHOLM will be of great value.

There are plenty of buffalo within a day and a half's ride of the Wichita Agency now. We shall find them in abundance on the Wichita Mountains, which the commissioner intends to thoroughly explore, in search of homes for the wild tribes.

BLACK BEAVER, the Delaware, has not yet returned, but his family is in this country, and CHISHOLM says he is all right, and that he had business growing out of the death of a relative, that compelled him to go to Kansas, and that for that reason, and because Maj. EMORY offered him $200 to go with him as a guide, he accompanied United States troops. JESSE says there's nothing wrong about BEAVER. I hope not, for he is a good man, and can be of service. The battalion of Delawares, Shawnees and Cickapoos which we wish to raise cannot be got up until he returns.

The Confederate flag floats over our camp. In its blue field are the eleven white stars, in a circle, and inside that circle the Commissioner has placed four small *red* stars, forming the four extremities of a passion cross, for the four nations, the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles, in token that these *Christian* tribes of *red* men are encircled by our protection, and are with us and of us. When, if ever, we deem it fit to treat with the Cherokees, a fifth red star will form the centre of the cross. The Commissioner will not again seek to treat with Mr. ROSS, nor with the Cherokees while he remains in power; but the Government will not desert nor leave unprotected the friends of the South among the Cherokees.

DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL.

A Conclusive Reply to the London Times on American Democracy.

From the Manchester Examiner.

A new and singular charge is brought against "unlimited Democracy." We are told that it does not furnish the "slightest security against the worst of wars," the proof being the civil war in the United States. We must observe at the outset that the writer's superlatives are sadly at fault. War, it is true, has broken out between the North and the South, but, for anything that is urged to the contrary, this catastrophe may have happened in spite of the sagest precautions and the strongest securities that human wisdom could suggest. It may be that under any other form of government known to the world, the Americans would have been fighting twenty years ago, and that civil strife has been delayed so long simply because of the palliative and remedial tendencies of Democratic institutions. It may be that the boiler has burst, notwithstanding the best preventive appliances of science, the steam-plug, the safety-valve, and the water-guage, in which case the true description of the accident would be, not that these appliances do not furnish the "slightest security," but that in political, as in other machinery, the strongest precautions cannot always prevent an accident. Then, as to the "worst of wars," it may safely be maintained that the civil war in America is not the worst that has been recorded in history. So far, there has been astonishingly little bloodshed, and it seems likely to prove "civil" in more senses than one. The alienation which has long existed between the North and the South may teach us to be sparing of our rhetoric about fratricide. The Americans are brothers much as all people that on earth do dwell are brothers, but there has been far more real fellowship of feeling between Frenchmen and Englishmen during the last forty years than between the citizens of South Carolina and Massachusetts. As for the causes of the present strife, they are infinitely more respectable than the keys of the Holy Sepulchre, which took us to the Crimea, and cost the lives of tens of thousands of Englishmen. Finally, it is not true that democracy in America is "unlimited," as the writer will find by turning to M. DE TOCQUEVILLE. One great object of the framers of the American Constitution was to limit the power of the people. Both in the mode of its election and its appointment of its representative power, the Senate is essentially an aristocratic and conservative body, while the clause in the Constitution which ordered that three-fifths of the slave population in the South should be added to the white population, as a basis for calculating the number of representatives to be returned to Congress, runs full in the teeth of that doctrine of civil and political equality which is the essence of democracy. Moreover, *it is clearly demonstrable that the civil war has sprung out of those elements of the American Constitution which are not Democratic;* and, indeed, so far as analysis can establish any sort of probability, it is inconceivable how, if democracy in America had been "unlimited," the war could have arisen. If the foes of free government are really anxious to array the experience of the new world against the theories of the old, if the expediency and the justice of a six-pound franchise in England are to be determined by the merits of the contest now waging between President LINCOLN and President JEFFERSON DAVIS, we shall be glad, especially at this season of the year, to enter into the controversy. But by all means let us know what we are arguing about. Let us import into the discussion so much discrimination at least as would suffice to distinguish a root of horse raddish from a water melon.

We are slightly surprised to find it set down among the special disadvantages of Democracy that it offers no security against war. We should rather have been prepared for an opposite assertion. War in a just cause has been described to us as a glorious thing. We have been told that there are times when a nation, by refusing to take up arms, shows that it has lost its manhood, and is fit henceforth to be snubbed as sneaks and cowards. It is a dreadful thing, truly, for men deliberately to aim a rifle at each others skull's, and send daylight by a bayonet thrust into a living heart; but then the irrefragable answer to sentimental maundering of this sort has been that there are things more precious to mankind than life. Honor, principle, conscience, liberty, the balance of power, the integrity of an empire, or the glory of an "idea," have been put singly into the scale, and declared to be immeasurably heavier than limbs, life, or wealth. One great objection to the extension of political liberty at home has been that it might beget an indifference to national honor, and interfere with that steady prosecution of a foreign policy which is supposed to be safest in aristocratic hands. Commerce has been assailed for the same reasons. A nation of merchants and shopkeepers it was feared would prefer the security of trade, and the opportunity of quietly getting rich, to the obligation of assisting a distressed ally, maintaining the sacred principle of international justice, or even washing with bloodshed a suspicious taint from the national escutcheon. The people who have been dinning our ears with such arguments for the last ten years ought to hail the American war as an apology for civilization, as one of the most auspicious signs of the times. Here we have politically the freest nation on the globe, as well as the most commercial, flinging their wealth and their lives away in order to fight for a principle. At trumpet call the merchant closes his glutted warehouse and sends his young men off to the battle-field; the capitalist unstrings his purse, and pours out its contents to supply arms and provisions for the troops; the manufactories are closed, for there is no work, and the artisan exults in idleness and poverty because they are sanctified in his eyes by adherence to a holy cause. On the theories that have hitherto found favor with our critics, this sight is one of the most glorious and inspiriting that the world ever beheld. *It proves beyond contradiction that commerce does not rust the National energies, and that the freest people are the most prompt to fight for any object they consider just.* Only imagine what would have been said if the North had submitted peaceably to a partition of the Republic. That course might have been wise, beneficent, and best in harmony with their institutions; on that point we need say nothing; but how the world would have rung with bitter taunts on their pusillanimity! We should then have been told that Democratic institutions were an utter failure; that they had proved themselves unable to nurse and mature a great national sentiment; that their tendency was to endless disintegration, and to the rendering all Government impossible. See, it would have been said, the meanness, the cowardice, the insensibility to a great name and lofty destinies which Democracy produces. These people were yesterday one of the greatest nations on the globe, and at the first check they abdicated their greatness rather than draw the sword. Democracy begets and nourishes poltroons. We must look elsewhere for those manly virtues by which States contend successfully with perils that threaten their existence, and, at length, emerge from their trials stronger, purer and more glorious than ever.

Alas for Democracy! its enemies will give it no quarter. In their desperate hurry to mangle its limbs, to cut its throat, to demonstrate that it has forfeited all right to live, they do not even care to be just. Whether it fights or abstains from fighting, it is *all the same*; whether it obeys the fiery impulses which have made Europe for eighteen centuries one continuous battle-field, or meekly drops its arms in mute submission to fortune, its reputation is foredoomed. What else could we have expected when its enemies assume to sit as judges, and the critic who professes impartially to try its conduct never lays aside its vulgar, unphilosophic, unsparing and indiscriminating hate? If, however, we must try democratic institutions by this new test, we challenge its application with pleasure. Only let it be applied fairly. There are a great many nations under heaven, some of which have lasted long enough to furnish ample materials for comparison. Our own country is one of the most highly favored. Society here is strong, having its roots far back in an immemorial past, long before the date of Bunker's Hill or even the discoveries of COLUMBUS. Yet we have had our civil wars. Not to go back to the time of the PLANTAGANETS, when the claims of rival dynasties swept the land with fire and slaughter for a century together, we have had one great rebellion which sent a monarch to the block, another rebellion which drove another monarch from his throne, and two more rebellions, the last of which saw an Army of Highlanders in the heart of the kingdom. Within the memory of men still living we had a great rebellion in Ireland, where battles were fought and scaffolds well furnished with victims. Even within the last thirty years the Duke of WELLINGTON regarded that country as one that required to be held with a large garrison, and ruled over by a mitigated form of martial law. Do the recurring disasters of half-a-dozen centuries prove that monarchy "conveys not the slightest security against the worst of wars?" We will not send our readers abroad, to Paris, to Vienna, or to Warsaw, where civil war exists in its worst form, the helpless struggle of a brave people against omnipotent battalions. If the civil war in America proves anything to the disparagement of democracy, *what do the convulsions of Europe prove for monarchical institutions?* But ours, it may be said, is neither the one nor the other. Be it so. We are not republicans. Let it, however, be admitted that whatever special security our own constitution supplies, it has obtained the means of giving that security by departing from the ideal of pure monarchy and approximating to that form of self-government which has been established in the United States. *We have far more in common with Washington than with Vienna; and, in calumniating the free institutions of any country, we merely disparage and denounce the indisputable source of our own greatness.*

COTTON IN NICARAGUA.

Letter from Hon. A. B. Dickinson, United States Minister.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

LEON, Monday, July 8, 1861.

According to promise, I will give you a brief description of a portion of Nicaragua, and shall content myself with a plain narrative of facts as I find them, believing the simple truth to be far preferable to the most beautiful over-wrought picture, though conceived by the most vivid imagination, and drawn by the hand of a master-workman.

The soil is good beyond description for the growth of cotton, indigo, and most tropical plants, besides corn, (which grows wherever it has ninety days of hot sun without frost.) Two, and sometimes three, crops of corn are grown on the same ground in a single year, without much care; and where the corn is now ripening, cotton is designed to be planted the last of this or the first part of next month. The forepart of September is the proper time to plant cotton here, as it will mature in time to be gathered in the dry season. I am satisfied, from what I have learned by inquiry and observation, that cotton can be grown to great advantage in this country. I saw the gin at work at the establishment of Messrs. RUSSELL & FITZGERALD, in Chinandega, cleaning what I regarded as an exceedingly good quality of cotton. They are Americans, who intend planting one hundred acres themselves this season, and are giving away to others all the seed that is wanted for planting. North Americans can labor here, and teach the inhabitants how to cultivate the soil and raise cotton enough to supply the United States and most of the rest of the world, without slave labor. I very much doubt whether there can be found upon the face of the globe a soil and climate combined which are better adapted to its growth than the soil and climate of Nicaragua. All that is lacking is forty or fifty American families from the Free States, or a sufficient number to settle in each district to give life and enterprise to the native families. These families should have their own mechanics and implements with them, to fashion and direct the trade and industry of the country, and create and call forth additional necessities, comforts, and luxuries which the people do not now possess, but which, when once introduced, they would not do without. This people want to be aroused and stimulated to action. They live here honestly with less labor than anywhere else on the face of the earth. Whoever is content with enough to eat and drink, can be abundantly supplied from the fruits which grow wild throughout the country, and are as free as the air he breathes. But man wants and is entitled to something more.

I do not believe a country can be found where a few hundred or thousand honest, intelligent working-men could do more to benefit themselves and the native inhabitants than here, where there is no more use for worthless, drinking, idle vagabonds, who are always attending to everybody's business but their own, than in any other decent, respectable country. There is, however, much to be done to make it ready for growing cotton or anything else on a large scale; for not more than one-hundredth part of the country is cultivated, and some of it is the most dense forest I ever saw, though not the heaviest for clearing. The timber is not usually tall, though some of it is very large. The undergrowth is, in places, so thick with vines and annual plants that a bird can scarcely fly through it. Land is exceedingly cheap, and there is sufficient mahogany, cedar and Brazil-wood in the forests to pay for clearing, at prices they must always command. The Government is, in the main, good, and is administered with the most rigid economy: taxes are, accordingly, light. I have seen no wheat growing in the country, though I understand there are some portions where it is grown to advantage. Nor have I seen potatoes or any kind of North American grass, or thistles, or mullen, or many other plants which I do not believe will ever grow here. Grass can, undoubtedly, be cultivated to some extent. In fact, the soil will produce anything which can be grown in such a climate.

Leon, the largest city of this Republic, is situated on one of the best agricultural plains on the face of the earth; that is, where man can live the most comfortably with the least labor. It commands one of the finest views in the world from the top of its magnificent Cathedral, which covers an area of about 400 feet in length by 200 in breadth, and is undoubtedly the best constructed building in Central or South America. Its beauty consists in its simplicity of design, its exact proportion, and its perfect adaptation to the object for which it was built. All that Mr. SQUIER says of its magnificent grandeur is true; but he does the projectors and builders great injustice in stating that "it is constructed of cut stone." Were I to speak of what it is constructed, I should say *cement*. The front walls, outside columns and arches over doors and windows, as well as the massive columns and arches which support the hundreds of tons of roofing, domes and steeples, and, indeed the entire structure—with some slight exceptions—are composed of brick and cement. The whole surface is covered by cement, which remains as firm and almost as perfect as it was the day the building was finished. Wherever the brick and the small irregular surface stone, which compose a part of the edifice, are exposed to the weather, they are worn and creased by the storms of ages, while the cement which holds them together projects out beyond the brick and stone, and continues harder and more perfect than the solid rock. The roof is composed of cement, brick, and the common surface-stone of the country, which are as ill-shaped as they well could be; and the whole is the grandest specimen extant of architectural design and mechanical skill. When we consider the frequent earthquakes and the heavy cannonading it has long withstood; that it has been used through all their sieges as a fortress, with its roof covered with men and cannon—that it has not even escaped the thunder-bolts of Heaven; and that through all these combined elements of destruction it has passed unscathed, except the numerous marks of cannon and musket balls, the loss of one of its steeple-caps, and a thin crooked seam traced down the steeple by the lightning, we get some idea of the great strength and wonderful tenacity of this cement.

The casual observer might come to the conclusion that the building was constructed of cut stone, unless, by a careful examination of the soil and rock formation of the surrounding country, he should find that no such stone was to be found in the vicinity of Leon; and then he would be very likely to return and look again before he finally concluded that the stone for such an immense pile was imported from abroad with the imperfect facilities of transportation which exist or have heretofore existed in this country. It is an easy task to construct a temple when you have all the materials at hand to build with; but quite a different thing to make such materials as will fuse and solidify into one impenetrable mass of masonry that will stand the test of ages. The art of making this cement is supposed to be lost, as no modern buildings appear to possess its strength and durability, and no person of the present day is able to tell precisely how it was made. The walls and arches of some of the old ruins of South America show that while the brick and stone are mouldering to dust, the cement remains as firm and perfect as when it was made. Whether it will stand our Northern frosts, I am not prepared to say. I shall at least test it, and try hard to discover the secret of its composition.

I beg you to accept the sincere expression of the esteem with which I take pride in declaring myself your devoted friend,

A. B. DICKINSON.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

SUPERVISION OF LETTERS AT THE SOUTH.

Our recent intelligence from different parts of the South is consistent in showing that the Secessionists have established a supervision over all letters forwarded by express from the Southern States. The following announcement in the Mobile *Advertiser* confirms other reports of the same kind:

"We learn that instructions have been received at the Express Agency here, that a supervision of letters is deemed necessary to insure their speedy transportation. This is done in pursuance of an order from Maj.-Gen. POLK, and Major FORSYTH has accordingly appointed Dr. R. MILLER supervisor of letters sent from this city. Parties wishing to send letters out of the Confederate States will, therefore, have them endorsed by him before they can be sent forward. Of course, letters presented to Dr. MILLER must be *unsealed*, so that they can be examined and certified to understandingly."

We find the following statements on the same subject in the Nashville *Union*, of the 16th inst.:

"We were informed yesterday that, by direction of the Safety Committee, a closer scrutiny than heretofore exercised will be kept upon the mails sent from this city to the United States. This step has been taken by the Committee in response to a demand from the public which they could not disregard; indeed, there can be no question as to the propriety of the stoppage of the transmission of mail matter between this place and points in the United States. It has been painfully evident that our enemies were using the mails between Nashville and Louisville for improper purposes, and this fact will satisfy good and true citizens with the step that has been taken. Besides, the transmission of mail matter, as it has been conducted here, is clearly illegal. A few weeks since an inquiry was addressed to the District-Attorney for South Carolina, 'whether the private transmission of mail matter between the citizens of the Confederate States and the United States is unlawful?' and he replied:

'There can be no doubt of its illegality, not only upon the general principle that all intercourse and communication with an enemy's country, without special license, is unlawful, but also because it affords direct opportunity for carrying on a treasonable communication with the enemy, by conveying intelligence which may afford him aid and comfort. I have no doubt that it is as unlawful for any citizen of the Confederate States to carry letters to the United States as it is for any citizen to write them.'"

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have been favored by the Secretary of War with the following copy of a dispatch received at the War Department, yesterday, from Gen. MCCULLOCH. It will be seen that the defeat of the Nationals in Missouri is fully confirmed. All honor to the brave men who have achieved so glorious a result:

SPRINGFIELD, MO., VIA LITTLE ROCK, ARK.,
Aug. 13, 1861.

Hon. L. P. Walker:

The battle of Oakhill has been fought, and we have gained a great victory over the enemy, commanded by Gen. S. LYON. The battle was fought ten miles from Springfield. The enemy were nine or ten thousand strong; our forces were about the same. The battle lasted six and a-half hours. The enemy were repulsed and driven from the field with the loss of six pieces of artillery, several hundred stands of small arms, eight hundred killed, one thousand wounded, and three hundred prisoners. Gen. LYON was killed and many of their prominent officers. Our loss was two hundred and sixty-five killed, eight hundred and thirty missing. We have possession of Springfield, and the enemy are in full retreat towards Rolla.

BENJ. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

HOW A NORTHERN REBEL LOST A FORTUNE.

From the Boston Traveller.

HORATIO DAVIS, Esq., a well-known citizen of Roxbury, died a few days since, leaving a property of the estimated value of $60,000 or $70,000. He was a single man, with a number of blood relations. Within a year he made a will, leaving the bulk of his property to his nephew, AARON, son of CHARLES DAVIS, appointing trustees to hold the property until he (the nephew) was thirty years of age, when it was to be handed over to his sole control.

It happened, however, that this nephew was at the South when the secession troubles commenced, and, though a native of a Northern loyal city, (Roxbury,) he took the side of the South, joined a rebel regiment in New-Orleans, was appointed a lieutenant, proceeded with them to Virginia, and was a participant in the battle of Bull Run. Some time in February last, Mr. DAVIS heard of the rebel proclivities of his nephew, and soon after sent for his lawyer, who, by his directions, added a codicil to his will, by which the direction of his fortune was entirely changed.

This codicil provides for the appointment of three trustees, viz.: GEO. A. SIMMONS, Esq., with the Mayor of Roxbury, and the President of the Roxbury Charitable Society, *ex-officio*. These trustees are to have the entire estate in trust, (with the exception of a small amount to be paid out in legacies to relatives and others,) and are, semi-annually, to pay to the Treasurer of the Roxbury Charitable Society the interest accruing thereupon, to be expended for the benefit of the poor of Roxbury, according to the by-laws of that Society. This, he says, he does, "to testify his hatred of secession."

THE TRAITORS IN NIAGARA COUNTY.

The Baltimore *Exchange* is happy in being permitted to copy the following letter, which has been addressed to Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, inclosing a peace petition:

LOCKPORT, NIAGARA Co., N. Y., Aug. 1, 1861.

To Hon. John C. Breckinridge:

DEAR SIR: Within a few days past the inclosed petition has been circulated in three or four towns of our County, in one of which, where there are less than 600 voters, 200 of the very first men of the town readily signed the petition. Some of these petitioners are, or were, Republicans, and when we remember, that our country is so strongly Republican, and that two of our newspapers warned the people against signing such a petition, we are surprised that so many are signing it. There are over 600 names upon the inclosed, and as many more have not yet been sent in. As we have no Senator from our State who would present such a petition, and believing that you represent the conservative men North and South, we take the liberty to forward you the petition, in order that the voice of the Cataract County may be heard. If the other petitions should be sent to us soon we may forward them. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN T. MURRAY,
WM. S. FARWELL,
GAYLORD J. CLARK.

A REBEL KILLED BY A WOMAN.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, Aug. 22.

A Union man by the name of GLOVER, residing in one of the counties west of this city, owning a number of valuable horses, and having reason to fear their appropriation to rebel uses, concluded to place them in the hands of a company of Home Guards in the neighborhood, for safe keeping. A day or two afterwards, while GLOVER was absent from home, a rebel called at his house to inquire for him. Mrs. G. was in the garden adjoining a corn-field, some distance from the house, when the rebel approached her and made several inquiries, to which she gave no very satisfactory answers. He then insisted on being informed where GLOVER was, and, with revolver in hand, threatened instant death if not told. He also at the same time demanded of her to deliver up a valuable gun owned by GLOVER. The two started for the house through the corn-field, and on the way Mrs. GLOVER succeeded, without being observed, in getting possession of a large corn knife that had been left in the field, and watching the opportunity, took a favorable moment for striking a blow, which she did most effectually, the knife severing the skull and killing the rebel instantly. Mrs. GLOVER had a small child with her in the garden, which she left when starting for the house, intending to return for it immediately. Having dispatched the rebel, she returned to the garden, when she discovered several other rebels in ambush a short distance from her. She took her child, and being yet unperceived by them, sought a place of concealment until they should retire. They soon emerged from their hiding place, and searching for their companion, they found his lifeless body where he had been stricken down, and bore it off, greatly to the relief of Mrs.

GLOVER. Mr. GLOVER immediately made arrangements to leave Missouri, and arrived at Stone's Prairie, in the southeast part of this county, where Mrs. G. has an uncle living, by the name of JOHN W. [illegible], a respectable and reliable citizen, from whom this narration is transmitted to us.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 20th inst., says: "We have before us a private letter from a gentleman residing in Warrenton, Va., from which we take the following extract: 'Our troops are advancing as fast as they can be moved. They are now in four miles, fifty thousand of them and pressing on. You may look out by the last of this or the first of next week for a big fight or another foot race. My impression is, and I think you will find me correct, that our General will throw a large body of troops across the Potomac at Leesburgh, and then march up to Washington in the rear, bringing on an attack both in front and rear at the same time.' This letter is dated about the 13th inst."

ANOTHER FEMALE REBEL.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Mrs. HENNINGSEN, the wife of Gen. HENNINGSEN, now in Gen. WISE's staff, has arrived in that city. She came from New-York *via* Louisville and Nashville. She was pretty closely searched, but succeeded in getting through with five revolvers, five hundred ounces of quinine, and a galvanic battery.

ARKANSAS TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

The Memphis *Appeal* has been shown a statement of the forces furnished by Arkansas to the Confederate States, all of which are now engaged in active service. It is said to be a reliable statement, and sums up as follows:

In Virginia, two regiments of infantry, one thousand strong each	2,000
With HARDEE, in regiments	6,000
Under McCULLOCH, in regiments	6,000
Seven new regiments just organized, and under marching orders	6,000
Independent companies and battalions of artillery and cavalry with HARDEE and McCULLOCH	1,500
Total Arkansas force	21,500

The largest vote ever cast in Arkansas was something over 50,000—consequently over one-third of her voting population are now in the field in the service of the South.

A. R. BOTELER.

The Louisville *Courier* is permitted to take the following extract from a letter of a relative of the Hon. A. R. BOTELER, of Virginia, to a friend in that city:

"We have had a most exciting time here this morning. A force of 100 men from the National camp came over about 2 o'clock in the morning, and surrounded A.'s house. Before they called for him they covered every door and window with their guns, and had files of men in every direction. They did not come by the road, but by a little out-of-the-way lane, and broke down his fences and chained his dogs. The officers behaved tolerably well, but some of the men were exceedingly insolent, and threatened 'to blow out the brains' of one of his daughters, and frightened several other young ladies who were there half to death. With all their force, they were as usual cowardly. A. gave it to them generally; they replied that they were only the tools in the hands of the Government, and were unwilling themselves to arrest him. They also seized D. R., (who was just returning from a visit to a patient) on the road, to prevent his giving any information to the people in S—— of their movements. Late in the evening A. managed to effect his escape from the enemy. They did not take him to that villainous BANKS, or he never would have gotten off. He is now at home."

THE BLOCKADE OF GALVESTON.

From the Galveston Civilian, Aug. 14.

Last Monday, the various foreign Consuls at the port of Galveston sent a document to Capt. ALDEN, of the United States blockading squadron, protesting against his conduct on Saturday, in bombarding the town without notice to foreigners and non-combatants, whereby a foreign subject was killed, and the British and some of the other consular residences and offices greatly endangered. The bearer of the protest was permitted to return without an answer; but yesterday a flag was hoisted on the steamer, asking communication with the shore.

Capt. CONRAD, of the Confederate Army, who is in command of the batteries at the East End, took a small vessel and met a boat from the steamer at the bar, when a communication was handed to him addressed to the Consuls. Report says that it covers three pages, and is a labored attempt on the part of ALDEN to justify his barbarous conduct. It is said that he does not deny that he had thrown his shells at the town instead of the forts. We scarcely think his excuse will satisfy the foreign Powers, whose rights have thus been outraged.

The Galveston *Civilian* says the election returns are favorable to LUBBOCK for Governor.

WHO FOUGHT THE BATTLE?

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 15.

It is universally conceded that but for the opportune junction of the two commands of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD at Manassas, the result of the late battle would have been at least apocryphal. Hence to the brain that conceived the union of these forces is due in a great degree the chief credit of the day. Well-founded information ascribes this happy conception to the military sagacity of Gen. BEAUREGARD. Perceiving that it was quite impossible for his limited command to successfully oppose the advance of McDOWELL's overwhelming columns, he early in the week telegraphed both to the President and Gen. JOHNSTON, urging the union of forces as an absolute necessity. After some reflection, both of these eminent military men acceded to the suggestion, and the junction was effected as rapidly as circumstances permitted.

On arriving at Manassas, Gen. JOHNSTON, being the ranking officer, assumed command, not, however, without ratifying the whole plan of battle prepared by Gen. BEAUREGARD, and chivalrously assigned to him its execution through the day. These orders of battle were confidentially distributed to each of the regimental commanders, and were drawn up with great elaboration and completeness, and are esteemed a masterpiece of elegant and precise composition.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

Exchange on New-York 8 per cent.; premium on specie, 10 per cent.; bacon, 20 cents per pound; butter, 25 cents per pound; corn, 60 cents per bushel; coffee, 28 cents per pound; flour, $6 per barrel; salt, $6 per sack; New-Orleans sugar, 9 cents per pound.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Charles Secher* vs. *Louis Gross*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event of the action.

John H. Holland et al. vs. *Henry N. Conklin*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs; notice of settlement of order to be given to the plaintiffs' attorney.

Mary D. Baillierre vs. *William D. Baillierre et al.*—I see no sufficient grounds for altering or modifying the decision heretofore made of this motion, except that the defendants are to have five days after notice of this decision on the rehearing to serve an amended answer.

Compagne Neuchateloise de Exportation vs. *William Aufferman*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event of the action.

Thomas J. Emery vs. *D. H. Townsend*.—Motion granted.

James P. Lennox vs. *Sarah E. Lennox*.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Edwin Welsh vs. *Abby E. Gregory et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event of the action.

The Neuchateloise Exportation Company vs. *Penfield E. Godsell*.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event of the action.

Samuel Carr vs. *Uriah M. Lee*.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event of the action.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 30, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88⅜	25	Merchants' Bank...	83
2,000	do........	88½	50	do........	82½
21,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	78¾	65	Mechanics' Bank...	83
4,000	U. S. 6s, '67......	87½	40	Phenix Bank........	80
5,000	Treas. 12⅌c. Nts.	101	60	do........	81
29,000	Treas. 6⅌c. 2 Year	97¾	10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	78
7,000	do........	98	20	Hanover Bank.....	65
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R......	28⅞
5,000	do........s7	43¾	50	do........	28¾
10,000	do........	43⅞	25	Pacific M. S. Co....	75½
10,000	do........b3	43¾	123	do........	76
1,000	Michigan 6's.....	80¼	50	do........s30	75¾
3,000	Illinois Canal Bds	80½	100	do........	76¼
1,000	Virginia State 6's	54½	25	do........	76¼
2,000	do........	54½	7	do........	76⅞
11,000	N. Car. State 6's..	62	50	N. Y. Central R...s4	73⅜
51,000	Missouri State 6's	41⅞	550	do........	73½
5,000	do........s10	41⅞	50	do........s15	73
5,000	M. 6's, to H. & St. J. R	47¼	150	do........	73
3,000	Minn. S. 8⅌c. Bd	65	200	Hudson River R...	33
500	Cal. State 7s.....	76	10	Sixth-Avenue R...	118
3,000	Ky. State 6s......	77	100	Michigan Central R	41¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. B. '76	101	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s40	64
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	86½	50	Gal. & Chi. R......	65¾
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. B.	79	50	do........s30	65¼
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 per cent Bonds	92½	50	do........nw	65⅝
			50	do........nw	65⅝
2,000	Pac. R. 7s Guar'd by State of Mo.	85	450	do........	66
			175	Chi. & Rock I. R...	41
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90	50	do........	41⅛
24	Col. & Xenia R.....	74	200	do........s10	41

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5s '74, Coup.	78½	25	Pac. M. S. Co......	75½
25,000	Treas. 6⅌ct. 2 year	97½	5	do........	75¾
10,000	N. C. State 6s...	62	50	do........s30	75
15,000	Ohio State 6s, '80.	98	25	N. Y. Cent. R......	73¼
5,000	Mo. State 6s....s10	41¾	150	do........nwk	73⅜
5,000	do........	41½	100	Harlem Railroad...	10¾
8,000	do........	41½	11	Mich. Central R....	42
2,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Jos. R.....	46¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R..s30	65
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43½	50	do........	65¼
5,000	N. J. Cen. 2d M..	102½	15	Chicago & R. I'd R.	41
50	Erie Railway......	24½	100	do........s60	40½

FRIDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

The course of the Stock Market, to-day, was much the same as yesterday. On the Federal and State Stocks, the demand was good and prices firm and generally advancing. The only exception was Missouris, which are made the subject of speculative sales for the Fall, just now, on the most exaggerated rumors of the condition of the hostile armies in that State. Private letters and other direct intelligence from St. Louis, to-day, express the utmost confidence not only in the management but present force of Gen. FREMONT; but against these advices there were rumors of a contrary tenor, or rather to the effect that the rebel force is overwhelming, were circulated through the Board of Brokers this morning. The Funded Stocks of the Federal Government went to 88⅛@¼ for the Six ⅌ Cents. of 1881, and 78¾ for the Five ⅌ Cents. of 1874, and large additional sales of the Two-year Treasury Six ⅌ Cents. were made at 97¾ ⅌ cent. Another advance of 3 ⅌ cent. was made in North Carolinas, ½@¾ ⅌ cent. in Tennessees, and 1 ⅌ cent. each, in Ohios and Virginias. Missouris opened at the last price of yesterday, 41⅞@41¾, but fell back to 41⅝ ⅌ cent. This stock and New-York Central were rather more depressed on the Street than yesterday, but in other descriptions of a speculative nature the changes were not important. The Western Stocks were firm on Galena and steady on Toledo, Rock Island, Illinois Central and the Michigan Roads. Pacific Mail sold for cash at 76@75½ ⅌ cent. There was nothing done in Panamas. Late in the afternoon the market left off steady at about the following rates:

Central	72⅝	Pacific	75
Erie	24½	Missouris	41⅝
Toledo	28⅝	Tennessees	43⅜
Rock Island	40⅞	United States 6s, 1881	88⅜
Galena	66⅛	Treasury Notes	97⅞

There is a general improvement in the bidding for and sales of City Bank Shares to-day. The offers for Manhattan, as compared with yesterday, are 6 ⅌ cent. up; Merchants', 2½; Mechanics', 2¾; National, 2, and Corn Exchange, 2 ⅌ cent.:

New-York	75	American Exchange	76
Manhattan	110	Bank of the Republic	75
Merchants'	82½	Bank of N. America	70
Mechanics'	83	Hanover	65
City	100	Metropolitan	77
Phenix	80	Shoe & Leather	77
National	82	Corn Exchange	72
Seventh Ward	105	Continental	60
State of New-York	75½	St. Nicholas	60
Commerce	76	Importers' & Traders'	77
Mechanics' Bank. Asso.	72	Park	85
Broadway	100		

The decease of Mr. GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, announced in this morning's paper, is much regretted in Bank circles. He was for nearly forty years honorably identified with the Bank in whose service he died.

The offers for the Railway Mortgages are 2½ ⅌ cent. higher for Michigan Southern Firsts, and 4 ⅌ cent. higher for Terre Haute and Alton Seconds.

N. Y. Central sixes	92	T. H. & A. firsts 7⅌c.	52
N. Y. C. 6's (real estate)	87	T. H. & A. seconds, 8⅌c., '70	14
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100¼	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bonds	10
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100⅞	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
N. Y. Cen. sevens, convertible '76	100	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d series	37
Erie firsts, '68	103	C. & N. W. seconds	15
Erie seconds, '59	100⅜	Han. & St. Joseph	28
Erie seconds, extended	100⅜	N. J. Central firsts	101
Erie thirds, '83	86	N. J. Central seconds	100
Hudson firsts, '69	103	Galena & Chicago firsts	97½
Hudson thirds, '75	79	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Hudson convertib's, '67	68	L. Erie & Wabash firsts	59
M. Cent. n. f. 8⅌c. '82	97	L. Erie & W. seconds	26
Mich. So. 7⅌c. firsts	77½	Del. Lack. & West. firsts	97½
Mich. So. 7⅌c. seconds	59	Lack. & Western B'ds	90
N. Indiana firsts	77½	Clev. & Xenia	74
Mich. So. & N. In. s. f. 7⅌c.	74	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	70
P. R. 7⅌c. guar by Mo.	35	C. B. & Q. 8⅌c. bonds	92½
Illinois Cen. 7⅌c. '75	89⅞		

The Committee of five gentlemen from the New-York Associated Banks, who went to Washington early in the week to wait upon and arrange with the Secretary of the Treasury certain unsettled details of the recent Government negotiation, returned to town last evening. After accomplishing, most pleasantly, their business with the Treasury Department, we understand they were afforded a special private interview with the President of the United States, from whom they derived such explanations of the condition and administration of the Army and Navy Departments, as to remove a number of the popular complaints heretofore indulged in this City and other quarters of inefficiency and favoritism, and at the same time the assurance that where proper energy may have been wanting heretofore, it is the purpose of the Executive to see that it is at once infused and so continued through the great exigency of war now upon the country. The report of the Committee is to be made to a general meeting of the Associated Banks.

The Exchange on London left off steady, at 107½@107¾ ⅌ cent. for Bankers' Bills, within which quotation a fair amount of business was done for Saturday's mail. In the Money market there is no change of demand or quotation to make. The rates are easy, and the movement outside of the ordinary Bank routine quite moderate, at 5@6 ⅌ cent. on Loans at call, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on prime discounts. The sums paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day on subscription to the 7.30 ⅌ cents. amount to $174,000. The disbursements of the Office to-day are $417,000 over all receipts; reducing the balance in New-York to $8,820,000 in Specie in the Sub-Treasury, and $28,000,000 to the credit of the Government in account with the Associated Banks.

Through the President of the Galena and Chicago Company, now in this City, we derive the following memoranda of the present and prospective situation of the concern. The present debt of the Company is as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds, payable Feb. 1, 1862.	$262,000
First Mortgage Bonds, payable Aug. 1, 1862.	160,000
First Mortgage Bonds, payable Feb. 1, 1863.	60,000
First Mortgage Bonds, payable Aug. 1, 1863.	1,511,000
Total	$1,993,000
Second Mortgage Bonds, (originally two millions,) due May 1, 1875, which will all be retired by the operation of the existing Sinking Fund by the time they mature..	$1,465,000

Arrangements are in progress for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds for twenty years, upon condition that a Sinking Fund shall be provided, which will retire the whole of the Bonds by the time they mature. The annual Sinking Fund of the Second Mortgage is fixed at $109,000. That for the First Mortgage will be so arranged that the whole annual charge upon the finances of the Company, for interest and Sinking Fund purposes, will, for 1862, be the same as last year, say, in round numbers, $350,000, regularly diminishing in each year until 1881, when the amount will be about $250,000, leaving $117,000 to be paid in 1862, when the entire debt of the Company will be extinguished. The gross earnings of the road have never, since its completion, fallen below $1,369,000 per annum, ranging from that sum to $2,315,000 per annum. Experience has shown that the road can be operated, kept in repair, and fully equipped, and do the minimum amount of business indicated above for $800,000 per annum, leaving the excess for interest, Sinking Fund and dividend purposes.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 37 bbls. Ashes, 16,691 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 229 bags Corn Meal, 157,791 bushels Wheat, 132,876 bushels Corn, 8,400 bushels Rye, 335 bushels Oats, 1,896 bushels Malt, 1,353 pkgs. Provisions, and 766 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., including Pots, $5 20; Pearls, $5 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 1,900 bags Rio, chiefly at 14½c. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in request, mainly at 18½c.@19c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds are inactive.

COTTON.—Has been in brisk request to-day, and prices have advanced materially, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported of 3,500 bales; Middling Uplands have been quoted at from 19½c.@20c., generally, however, at 19½c. ⅌ lb, with a rising tendency, as holders towards the close were asking 20c. ⅌ lb, and were not, apparently, very eager to sell at even this rate.

DYEWOODS.—A small lot of Jamaica Logwood changed hands at $15 50 ⅌ ton.

FISH.—Cod and Mackerel have been in moderate request at steady rates. Smoked Herring have been freely purchased within a range of from 25c.@27c. for scaled, and 14c.@16c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour generally has been pretty freely offered and purchased to-day at prices within our previous range. The demand from shippers has been good, particularly for desirable lots of extra State, which are not very plenty. The reported sales reach 19,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 30; poor to choice Extra State at $4 40@$4 70, mainly at $4 45@$4 55, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 20@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 35@$5 45; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 40@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@	$4 30
Extra State	4 40	@	4 70
Superfine Western	4 20	@	4 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 35	@	5 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40	@	5 60
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85	@	4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95	@	5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@	6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 75	@	4 90
Extra Genesee	5 00	@	6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@	6 75

Southern Flour is heavy and irregular. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$8 75 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is very quiet, including superfine at $4 25@$4 35, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 40@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Rye Flour is in request at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been mainly for Raisins, at $2 30@$2 40 for Layer, and $1 60@$1 65 for Bunch, ⅌ box; and for Currants, at 6½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, mainly for export, at uniform prices for sound lots, of which the supply is rather moderate. The reported sales amount to 151,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 30; White Western at $1 24@$1 29; new do. do. at $1 21@$1 24; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 17@$1 19; red Western (Winter) at $1 10@$1 16; mixed Western on private terms; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 06@$1 09; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 92c.@$1 06; Racine Spring at $1@$1 03; Northwestern Club at $1; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 88c.@$1; new red State on private terms; new white Kentucky at $1 30@$1 32 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in lively demand at essentially unaltered prices for sound parcels, which shippers want; sales 203,000 bushels, at 45c.@48½c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 42½c.@44½c. for damaged do.; 50c. for Western Yellow; 53c. for White ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 65c. for Northern, 52c.@55c. for Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canadian at 26c.@29c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ⅌ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee.

	FLOUR, BBLS.		WHEAT, BUSH.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
For the past week.	7,907	10,635	265,193	419,836
Previous week....	7,750	13,359	165,538	229,548
Since January 1..	285,272	419,041	6,555,827	7,113,803
Same time in '60..	119,004	203,197	2,250,918	2,066,875

The Chicago *Tribune*, Aug. 28, reviewing the Breadstuffs trade of that city for the week, says: "Compared with the week previous, there is an increase on the receipts of Flour of 7,000 bbls, 200,000 bushels Wheat, 250,000 bushels Corn; but there is a decrease in the shipments of Wheat and of Corn equal to about 600,000 bushels, in consequence of the scarcity of vessels. The entire receipts of grain, including Flour, during the week, amounts to 2,284,533 bushels—which is the largest amount of grain ever before received within a week in this city."

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 24:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls.....	796,407	278,255	279,242
Wheat, bush...	8,066,182	4,952,189	2,311,923
Corn, bush....	16,541,126	12,869,938	3,654,932
Oats, bush......	971,058	864,180	548,123
Rye, bush......	267,687	130,606	64,805
Barley, bush...	343,280	220,101	135,244

HAY—North River continues in limited request, at 37½c.@60c. for new, and 55c.@65c. for old, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@24c., and crop of 1859 at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Sales 50 tons Scotch Pig, at $20 50@$21, and 100 tons American Pig, No. 1, at $18, cash, ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 12½ ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Is dull and prices are nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER.—Light transactions were reported in Milwaukee during the week ending with Aug. 27. The *Sentinel* says: "Freights have advanced $1 ⅌ thousand, while prices remain unchanged, and as there was little or no margin even at the lowest rates of freights, the result is, manufacturers are not sending their stocks forward to the same extent as earlier in the season. The arrivals for the week amount to only 1,890,000 feet, and of this a large proportion was on old contracts. The indications of a falling off in the supply, and the fact that a number of vessels heretofore carrying Lumber, have gone into the Grain trade, have given additional firmness to the market within the last two or three days. The arrivals of Lumber, Shingles and Lath at this port during the past week and thus far this season, have been as follows:

	For the Week.	For Season to date.
Lumber	1,890,000	37,462,000
Shingles	779,000	11,368,000
Lath	16,000	1,930,000

In Chicago, a slight improvement in the market was discernible. The *Tribune* remarks: "Cargoes have been in fair request both by the city and country dealers, and they have been sold at an advance of fully 50c.—in some instances, 75c. ⅌ 1,000 feet. This, however, is barely the advance in freights; so that in reality lumber is no higher, although there is less disposition to press sales. In the yards the trade is light, but the market is firmer. Dealers are now generally asking $7 50, and not very much disposition to sell at that price. Still, there is a healthy feeling with regard to the fatal policy which has heretofore prevailed, of running up prices at this season of the year, and thereby inducing an increase in the receipts, which has never failed to depress the market, and cause a reaction. This is to be guarded against this season, and there is a very proper caution exercised by holders. A slow and gradual advance will do more to help the trade than a sudden and forced buoyancy. The news from the country dealers is rather more encouraging; but the demand is yet comparatively light. The extreme low prices of produce tends to restrict trade. Shingles continue scarce and firm. During the week a cargo 300,000 Rogue River Shingles was sold at $2 25 at the mill—equal, with commissions and freights, to $2 40 here. There are few arriving and none offered. Sawed Shingles are firm at $2 75. Lath is in good demand and firm at $1@$1 25, afloat.'

MOLASSES.—Sales: 20 hhds. Porto Rico, at 30c.; 27 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@25c., and a cargo of Clayed Cuba at about 20c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand, and 2,700 bbls have been reported sold at $4 50@$4 62½, chiefly $4 50, for Common, ⅌ 310 lbs., and $5 50@$6 for No. 1 ⅌ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices; buyers are not disposed to pay over $1 25, while holders ask $1 40@$1 50, generally $1 40 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Have been quiet since our last at essentially unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, at $15 for Mess, and $10@$10 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Cut Meats are less active, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 230 tierces and bbls., poor to prime, at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales, since our last, 165 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 8c.@11c. for Western, and 8½c.@14½c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales, 75 tierces, in lots, at $6 25@$7 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in good request, and is quoted very firm.

SEEDS—Sales, 500 bags Calcutta Linseed, in Boston, at about $1 70; holders, here, ask $1 72½ ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in other kinds.

SOAP—Sales, 1,000 boxes Castile, at 11½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more active, to-day, sales having been made of 2,250 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 7c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 35,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—The inquiry for Greens is pretty fair; that for Blacks limited; prices are unchanged, though some holders are not disposed to sell at prevailing rates.

TIN—Is in moderate request, including Banca at 27c., and Straits at 25½c.@25¾c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been more sought after at very full prices, sellers having any existing advantage. Sales since our last: 336 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@10c.; 142 cases Seed-leaf at 5½c.@9c., and, from a neighboring market, 152 bales Yara on private terms, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., chiefly at 17c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The business in this line during the current month of August, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHEN review thus: "During the month of August there was an active demand for low and medium fleece, and also for No. 1 super and lambs' pulled wools, at advanced rates. There is but little of fleece or pulled to be had now below thirty cents. There has also been more activity in the country, the bulk of the low and medium wools being bought up, while most of the fine wools are still on hand. California wools have met with ready sale at higher prices—the transactions have been considerable. Most of the Texas wool in market has also been disposed of. Fine foreign wools, such as Mestizo, Australian and Cape, still remain neglected. A few sales of the latter have been made at 22c.@23c. Low and medium descriptions, however, have been eagerly sought after, and almost everything of the kind has passed from first hands, at a further advance of about ten per cent. In our last circular, we called the attention of the importers to the demand as well as the scarcity of these wools, and advised them to import. We hope soon to find our stock replenished. The low foreign wools, such as have usually been consumed in the manufacture of carpets and negro goods, viz.: Cordova, black and gray, Donskoi, do., do., Smyrna, East India, and likewise the low unwashed Buenos Ayres, have been mostly taken up for Army blankets, &c. The last accounts from Europe report the London auction sales as progressing without much spirit, at a reduction, too, in prices of about 10 ⅌ cent. from the May and June sales. Some 5,000 bales of low wool are to be offered, after the sale of the fine wool has terminated, and it is presumed they will go off with more liveliness, and at advanced rates. On the Continent there are large stocks of fine Buenos Ayres wools, that can be had at a reduction of 20 ⅌ cent. on the prices current in the early part of the year. We have to add, that about the close of September, there will be a public sale, at Liverpool, of some 25,000 bales of East India and other low wools."

PRICES CURRENT OF DOMESTIC WOOL AT NEW-YORK, AUG. 31, 1861.

	Cents ⅌ lb.
New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	34@38
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ blood fleece Common fleece	28@33
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	34@40
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ blood fleece Common fleece	29@33
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	32@35
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ blood fleece Common fleece	27@31
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	25@32
Unwashed	15@21
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.	
Washed fleeces	26@31
Washed fleeces, burry	17@22
Unwashed fleeces, burry	8@14
Unwashed fleeces, less burry	14@17
Unwashed fleeces, and not burry	18@22
Texas.	
Merinos, washed	25@31
Merinos, unwashed	18@22
Mixed fleeces, washed	20@26
Mixed fleeces, unwashed	14@18
Mixed fleeces, unwashed, burry	10@12
California.	
Washed fleece	23@32
Unwashed fleece, fine	20@24
Unwashed fleece, medium	15@19
Unwashed fleece, coarse	10@13
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City extra	34@37
New-York City super	30@32
New-York City No. 1	26@30
Country extra	36@39
Country super	31@35
Country No. 1	27@30
Country No. 2	8@10
Lambs	28@33
Tub-washed	30@35
Western limed pulled wool	24@30

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been somewhat heavier, but at lower and irregular rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.@11½d.; Corn, 10½d.@11d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ⅌ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; Oil, 35s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ⅌ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ½d. ⅌ lb. For Cork, an American brig, with Wheat, (16,000 bushels,) in vessel's bags, for orders, at 15d. ⅌ bushel. For Havre, Flour, (3,000 bbls.,) at 80c. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, (25,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 23c.@24c. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp, Wheat, (40,000 bushels,) at 13½d. ⅌ bushel. For Bremen, Flour, (4,000 bbls.,) at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; and 200 cases Tobacco, at 22s. 6d.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	Leaves	For	
FROM EUROPE.			
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
FROM AMERICA.			
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 31
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 7
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington* and *Bremen* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, at 10½ A. M. A supplementary mail by the *Bremen* will close on the pier at 11:50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, and others.

P. C.—LOOK OUT TO-DAY, OR APPLY AS BEFORE. S. S.

A. C. D.—THOMPSON'S LANDING ON SATURDAY. G. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RIFLES AND RIFLE PRACTICE.

An Elementary Treatise upon the theory of Rifle Firing, explaining the causes of inaccuracy of fire, and the manner of correcting it, with descriptions of the Infantry Rifles of Europe and the United States, their balls and cartridges. By Capt. C. M. WILCOX, U. S. A.

1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated with engravings and wood cuts.

Sent free by mail, on receipt of price.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
(PRITCHETT, Agent.) No. 192 Broadway.

NAPOLEON AND BRITISH LION.
SEE
YANKEE NOTIONS FOR OCTOBER,
OUT TO-DAY. PRICE 10 CENTS.
Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MECHANICS AND INVENTORS, AROUSE!—Now is the time to think, to invent, and to develope new inventions, while business is dull.

Now is the time to secure Patents and have them READY for the renewal of business or for traffic.

Now is the time to make arrangements for the manufacture of new and useful articles of all kinds.

Now is the time to secure Patents in England, France, Belgium, and other European countries.

Inventors, wake up! Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, having a branch office in Washington, continue to solicit Patents as usual, on the most extensive scale and in the best manner.

They have acted as attorneys for more than 15,000 patentees, to all of whom they refer.

All who want their patent business done with dispatch, and on reasonable terms, should address or apply as above.

Pamphlets of advice to inventors, in different languages, about Patent Laws, &c., furnished free.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st. The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

MILLING MACHINES,

Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work, Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID
50C. PER GALLON..........TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE COMING OF JESUS CHRIST TO JUDGE THE WORLD AT OR NEAR THE AUTUMNAL EQUINOCTIAL POINT, 1861.—STEPHEN REED, Esq., will lecture upon and show the certainty of the termination of the great prophetic periods in the immediate vicinity of the Autumnal Equinox, 1861, in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, 8th-st., (Astor-place,) on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The lecturer will show the first day and year of creation, the first day and year of the Deluge, and will identify said points of time by the precession of the equinoxes with the ensuing equinoctial point, and will point out the great sources of error in Chronology. The members of the Mercantile Library Association, of the New-York Historical Society and of the Society and Library, the *literati* and community at large are entreated to attend. The lecturer fearlessly challenges the most rigid scrutiny as to the accuracy of his points.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av.—There will be Divine service (sermon and the Holy Communion,) in the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAY MORNING next, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock. The children of the congregation will be catechized by the Rector at 3½ P. M., and there will be Divine service and sermon in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. at the Ferris Institute.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—ELEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs. Rev. J. T. LANING preaches TO-MORROW. Subjects—A. M., *Our Salvation Nearer, &c.*, Rom. xiii. 13; P. M.—*The Saints' Reward at the Resurrection*. Evening—*The Harvest Past*. Christians who love the Lord's appearing, and all who ask what will be the end of transpiring events, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

GREEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will resume his labors. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening, "*Vacation Gleanings from the Sea-shore.*" Sunday School Missionary Meeting at 2½ o'clock P. M. Strangers and others invited. Seats free.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP, Pastor, has returned from having his vacation, and will preach at the Park Tabernacle, in Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 1, and thereafter regularly each Sabbath. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

UNION MEETING.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, the North Presbyterian Church, by invitation, will worship with the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, in the new edifice, between 8th and 9th avs., and Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, pastor of the former, will preach. Service at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the 34th-st. Church in the morning, by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—7TH-AV., near 12th-st. Seats free. Preaching, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Morning subject—*God's Union and Man's Disunion*; Evening—*The Devil and his Family*. Baptism after the morning sermon. Communion and hand of fellowship at 3 P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH and administer the Ordinance of Baptism on SUNDAY MORNING, in the hall of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. He will also preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGULAR Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, and in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX.

STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Rev. JOSEPH HARTWELL will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Bible Remedy for Financial Embarrassments*. And in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the Morning and Rev. F. C. EWER in the Evening. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; Rev. P. WEAVER at 3, and the Pastor in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

WOE TO AMERICA!—"WOE TO THE LAND shadowing with wings."—Isa. xviii, 1. The message of God to the American Nation, by his prophet, will be the theme of discourse on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—85TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. J. FROST, Rector. Sunday services—MORNING, 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Sunday school, 2½ o'clock. Wednesday Evening service, 7½ o'clock. Friday afternoon, 4½ o'clock.

JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. Milburn, (late Chaplain to Congress,) Pastor, will preach to-morrow morning and evening, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The sacrament will be administered in connection with the morning service.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Orchard-st., near Broome-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

BROTHER G. W. BARNES WILL SUPPLY the desk of the Second Universalist Society, at their Chapel, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats always provided for strangers. No evening service.

COMMUNION SERVICES ON SUNDAY MORNING at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr's. McELROY and HENRY, Pastors) will be re-opened TO-MORROW, Sept 1. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Brooklyn, corner of DeKalb and Carlton avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—THE pastor, Rev. G. S. HARE, having returned from the country, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ in the MORNING and at 7½ in the EVENING.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., will be reopened for public worship TO-MORROW. Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. EBEN FRANCIS, OF STAMFORD, Conn., will preach in the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH in Laight-st. Church, (corner Laight and Varick sts.,) TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF St. George the Martyr, Rev. A. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Divine services on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 128) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1850. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.

A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—IN THE VICINITY OF SOUTH WILLIAM-st. a PACKAGE OF PAPERS. A liberal reward will be paid on the delivery of the package at the office of the Michigan Southern Railroad, No. 18 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway and 19th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

GRAND OPENING—MONDAY, SEPT. 2, MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS; splendid array of Paris modes. Largest, cheapest and most reliable fashion magazine ever published. Fall number ready THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—FOR WHEAT OR RYE A PURE and reliable super-phosphate of lime, made by ourselves and warranted; also bone-dust and guano.

TREDWELL & PELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD FAMILY horse; very convenient Rockaway, with pole and shafts; light wagon and harness. Address O., Box No. 2,250 New-York Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE the choice of a back parlor or a large, well-lighted room with bed-room, on second floor, all well furnished. Also, pleasant accommodations for a middle-aged single gentleman. Gas and bath. Terms moderate. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers sts.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH GENtleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first institutes of this City, to board in an American or English private family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East [illegible]-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN MAY BE HAD in a private family, where there are no children, for a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman; the house is pleasantly situated, having a large well-furnished chamber, and large closet attached, with gas, bath, &c., near the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address C. R., Box 1,420 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE LARGE front room; also, one hall room, furnished or unfurnished, in a small family near three ferries. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 71 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 66 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A RESPECTAble private family, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Price $3 50 per week. Address W. W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Double and single rooms may be obtained at No. 29 Cranberry-st., near Columbia; location very pleasant; rooms neatly furnished, having all the modern improvements. Convenient to Wall-street and Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families, or gentlemen, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1861.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF SEPT. the price of board will be reduced to two dollars per diem. Suites of rooms and single rooms will be let for permanent board at corresponding rates. The House will be conducted with the same liberality as heretofore.

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

FIFTH-AV. BOARD.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms on first floor, consisting of parlor, dining and smoking-room, with several bedrooms on second floor, with bath, closets, and every desirable convenience; private table only. Also one or two single rooms, without board, for gentlemen. Apply at 19 5th-av.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of first-class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first or second floor, with private table for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN EDUCATED GERman or French family, by an American who can teach the English, German, French, Hebrew, Latin and Greek. Would give lessons to any person, or in any school. Address EDUCATOR, Station D, New-York City.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman in a private dwelling. Location between Broadway and 5th-av., near 31st-st. Address E. W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board. Suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single, with or without board, can now be had on application at No. 34 St. Mark's-place. House first-class and a limited number of boarders taken. Reference exchanged.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON the second floor of No. 52 East ——, near Union-park. They are calculated for a family. Also, a large square room on third floor, for gentlemen.

378 FOURTH-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, in a private family, having more room than they require; will let a few rooms at prices to suit the times. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT breakfast and tea, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and fine large rooms at Linden Park. Terms very moderate during the Fall and Winter months. Only ten minutes' ride from landing. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address Mrs. C. H. RING, Cornwall.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, FOR THE FALL, or Winter if desired, very excellent rooms with board, in a healthy and beautiful location at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, very near the dépôt; good stabling. Apply at Greenburgh House.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, THROUGH the Fall and Winter, for a small family, including child and nurse. Address, giving particulars and terms, M. E., Box No. 158 New-York *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Cornwall Mountain House. Terms with the times. Reference—N. B. Law, No. 23 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN-ZEE HOUSE, NYACK ON THE Hudson. This delightful Summer resort will remain open for guests until Sept. 16; board, $1 50 per day, and from $6 to $9 per week. Boats leave Harrison-st. at 9 A. M. and 3½ and 5 o'clock P. M., and Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and 4½ o'clock P. M. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, ON account of the fineness of the weather and the very superior surf-bathing, will not close before Sept. 18.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held in the hall, No. 21 Avenue D, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861, to choose delegates to represent the Ward in the Twelfth Assembly District Convention, which is to select two delegates and two alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 11th of September, 1861. Polls open at 7½ P. M., close at 9½ P. M.

PHILIP KEILEY, President.
CORNELIUS DONALSON, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to elect, by ballot, two delegates and two alternates to represent this District in the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 11th of September, 1861. The polls will open at 7½ P. M. and close at 9½ P. M.

CUMMINGS H. TUCKER, President.
DAVID McADAM, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—PARTNERSHIP AVOIDED.—A business man, with ten to twelve thousand dollars, is wanted, for a first-class established business that will, with moderate efforts, pay $20,000 to $25,000 per annum. No risk, and no competition. Address E. S. EVANS, Post-Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, established twenty years; to be disposed of on easy terms. An opportunity seldom offered. Apply to VOORHEES, Attorney, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

The Times for Sunday.

The TIMES will be published to-morrow morning as usual, and will be issued on Sundays as on other days, during the continuance of the war excitement. Agents and dealers will please send in their orders to-day. Price of the TIMES on Sundays, THREE cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington news is unusually interesting this morning. The vigorous awakening of the Government seems to be continued. No passes are granted to visit the rebel States. The enforcement of the fifty-seventh article of war is to be carried to the sweeping extent of preventing the publication of any information anywhere concerning the movements, process of increase, condition or location of the Army. No less than three members of the Cabinet will be absent to-day, Messrs. SEWARD, CAMERON and BATES. The rebels made a demonstration yesterday morning at Falls Cross Roads with three pieces of artillery. They were driven back, and are known to be intrenching themselves, about 500 strong, at Munson's Hill. It is estimated that there are at least from four to six rebel regiments between Falls Church and Fairfax. The sentence of the Court-martial in the case of Col. MCCUNN has been promulgated, and is fully indorsed by Gen. MCCLELLAN, who seems to think it is quite too lenient. The General, in his document of approval, takes occasion to give the volunteer officers some wholesome lessons. Col. MCCUNN is to be reprimanded in general orders.

From Washington it is reported that the War Department has strong evidence of the guilt of the female traitors recently arrested. The Secretary of the Treasury contemplates issuing an address in behalf of the National Loans. It is stated on the authority of an Army officer, that at least sixteen of the enemy have been killed in picket skirmishing during the past week. It is now alleged that the Treasury Department is cleared out of disloyal clerks, and that many reported by Potter's Committee had been discharged some time previous. The Navy Department has received intelligence that the East India squadron is *en route* for home; only one vessel will be left on the station. It appears that the Secessionists have been sending circulars inducing Southern officers in the Navy to enlist under the seven-starred flag. The Spanish Government has authorized the Governor of Fernando Po to receive a certain number of slaves from the United States cruisers. The list of volunteer officers in the Navy, accepted from the New-York and Boston offices, is given in full. The practice of transferring land warrants in blank is to be broken up—the name of the assignee must hereafter be inserted.

Gen. ROSECRANS' division is represented to be effective and directed by qualified aids and officers. A well-known citizen of Baltimore, who returned on the 28th inst. from Western Virginia, denies the statement that Gen. ROSECRANS had recently been defeated in a great battle. Every confidence is reposed in Gen. ROSECRANS' ability to defend himself if attacked. It now appears that Col. TYLER had two affairs at Cross Lane. One was a skirmish of pickets, in which only fourteen of the Seventh Ohio was engaged, and the other was the affair of the whole regiment. In the last case, Gov. DENNISON has a dispatch stating that there were 15 killed and 40 wounded. The men were scattered. A report reaches us from Fayette that a party of 20 rebels, under Capt. POINDEXTER, had succeeded in capturing $100,000 in gold belonging to the State Bank at Fayette. The gold was in the course of transmission to St. Louis for safe keeping.

From Missouri we learn that a large body of rebels estimated variously from 2,500 to 3,000, under the notorious MARTIN GREEN, have taken possession of Palmyra. A train of cars, with arms for the Union troops, was fired into, near Palmyra, and forced to return, though no damage was done.

Details of the recent battle at Summersville, received by Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, represent the loss of Col. TYLER at fifteen killed and forty wounded. A large number of the Seventh Ohio Regiment were scattered, but expected to escape and rejoin their regiment.

The surrender of Fort Fillmore, in Arizona, to the Texan Secessionists, according to the Messilla *Times*, proves to have been a most disgraceful and cowardly, if not criminally dishonest proceeding. It is stated that eleven companies of United States troops, mounted and foot, mustering seven hundred effective men, surrendered to two hundred and eighty Confederates, four pieces of cannon, army, equipments, two hundred cavalry horses, mules and wagons, and two hundred and seventy head of beef cattle.

The latest news from New-Mexico is per Santa Fé Express, bringing $20,000 in gold dust. The 750 United States troops that surrendered to the Texans have been released on parole, the Texans retaining the horses of the Cavalry and the arms of the Infantry. Col. CANBY had arrested Gen. WM. PELHAM and Col. CLEMENS at Santa Fé, they being suspected of furnishing information to the Texan troops below El Paso. Col. CLEMENS took the oath of allegiance and was discharged, but Gen. PELHAM refused. Col. CANBY had suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Territory, and abandoned and burnt Fort Stanton.

News from Fort Pickens has been received by the storeship *Release*, Commander FRAILE, which left Rosas Island on the 2d inst. She has experienced very heavy weather. She left the *Colorado* and *Niagara* at Pickens, and the bark *W. H. Wall* and schooner *Joseph. M. Lane*. At Key West she left the *Macedonian*, *Preble* and *Crusader*. The *Release* brings as passengers First-Lieut. WM. M. GRAHAM, U. S. A., from Fort Jefferson, and Mr. W. H. WARD.

By the arrival of the mail steamer *Matanzas* we have news from Matanzas. The British schooner *Aighburth* had run the blockade off Newbern, arrived on the 12th, and sailed for Charleston on the 25th. The sloop *Moank*, with the secession flag flying, is also reported arrived, having run the Charleston blockade with the secession flag flying.

The *Arago* arrived off Cape Race, yesterday, with three days' later news from Europe. Prince ALFRED had been enthusiastically received at Liverpool. The *Great Eastern* was to take more troops to Canada. Loans were offered at 3½. Foreign Exchange was higher, and American Securities unchanged. Consols were 90¾ and ⅞. In France the wheat crop is acknowledged to be deficient. Rentes closed at 68f. 55c. In Italy the Reactionists had been defeated at every point. FUAD PACHA is to be promoted. The Russians had been defeated by the Caucassians, and disturbances had occurred at Kallidah. A number of arrests were made. The Hungarian Diet was about to be dissolved, and a rescript was expected from the Emperor.

At Havana, about the 15th inst., they were visited with severe rains, and on the 19th they were favored with a slight shock of an earthquake. The Captain-General has returned from St. Domingo much displeased at the state of feeling there. It appears that the Dominicans are not pleased with the new *régime*. The steamer *Keystone State* had called at Havana on her way looking up the pirate *Sumter*. The dates from Venezuela are to July 22, and the condition of affairs there is anything but promising.

The Board of Supervisors had a long and important meeting yesterday. The Sheriff's bill for the quarter, amounting to over $8,500, was ordered paid. The tax levy was laid over until Monday, to enable the Committee to examine it more thoroughly with a view to reductions in some of the items. The Special Committee on the New Court-house was authorized to proceed at once with its erection—to employ an architect, purchase materials, to build by day's work or contract, and directing the Comptroller to pay all bills audited by the Committee.

Government and State Stocks were in demand and firm at the Stock Exchange yesterday, while some of the railway speculatives were a fraction weaker than on Thursday. New-York Central 72½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London steady at 107¼ @107½ ₩ cent.

The transactions in Cotton, yesterday, were quite heavy, having amounted to 3,500 bales. Prices advanced materially, closing with Middling Uplands quoted at from 19¾c.@20c., generally 19¾c., ₩ lb. Flour was in more demand at steady rates. A lively export inquiry prevailed for Wheat and Corn, at uniform figures. Sugars were more freely purchased, and were very firm. Rio Coffee attracted more attention. Naval Stores were depressed. Whisky declined a shade. The freight engagements were rather heavier, but at easier rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Affairs at Washington.

Every night the rebel forces advance close in upon our lines in front of Arlington and Alexandria; but before day-break they invariably retire, leaving no evidence behind of an intention to hold the ground they had occupied. Such is the tenor of the dispatches we have received daily, for several days, from Washington. The correspondents from the vicinity of these rebel movements, seem to be puzzled to account for them. One of them, writing to the Washington *Star*, says: "What was meant [by these nocturnal advances] further than to murder a few Union pickets, I know not; *nothing like an attack*, as is evident by their retirement before day-break everywhere." The *Star* comments on these demonstrations of the rebels, and expresses the opinion that "a considerable affair of outposts" may come off within a very short time; and it "prepares the citizens to know," if they hear the booming of cannon over the river, "just what it amounts to." To settle the matter beyond any possibility of doubt, the same paper observes that "it is utterly impossible that BEAUREGARD contemplates a serious movement against the fortifications on the other side of the river."

The telegraphic dispatches, supervised by the War Department, have been at special pains to assure the country that the advance of the rebels along our whole lines is only "a feint"—that "no serious attack is apprehended"—and that "the position of our troops is impregnable," &c. We suppose it is our duty—as it is certainly our disposition,—to accept these semi-official assurances as conclusive, and to dismiss all concern as to the intended movements of the rebel forces. We trust, however, that the Government is not so entirely unconcerned in regard to them as the tone of these dispatches would indicate; for such indifference could scarcely fail to result in disaster somewhere.

It is conceded that the rebel Army *must* advance. In entire consonance with this theory is found the fact that they have advanced and are advancing. Now, what do they probably intend to do? Some say (and this seems to be the prevailing opinion at Washington) that they will make a feint in front, but cross the Potomac above by a flank movement and attack Washington in the rear. There are many considerations to sustain this view of the case,—and the Government should unquestionably be prepared to meet an attempt to carry this plan into execution. But it will not do to rely upon this alone, or to neglect preparation for assaults in other quarters and of another kind. Improbable as such a project may seem, it certainly is not impossible that the rebels may contemplate an attack by a sudden and desperate movement upon our lines at Arlington and Alexandria, in the hope to carry them by a *coup de main*, as the Malakoff and Redan were carried, and as forts have always been carried since war was reduced to a system. We admit the unlikelihood of the enterprise:—but when we consider the rashness their victory at Bull Run has inspired in the rebels, the desperateness of their present position, and the brilliancy of the prize to be won, it will not do for the Government to dismiss it as impossible.

The supposition that these grand nocturnal manœuvres have no other object than "the murder of a few Union pickets" is absurd. The theory that they are "a feint," and that they are to conceal the real object of a crossing of the Potomac, near Leesburgh, if not unreasonable, certainly does not cover the whole ground. It is as easy to storm a battery as to cross a river in the face of an enemy. And the rebel leaders know how well the river is watched, and how rapidly our men could be converged upon their disordered ranks, just emerging from the flood upon an unfamiliar shore. Besides, unusual difficulty would attend the crossing of their artillery; and without artillery, would they dare fight a battle before Washington?

It is not more unlikely that the demonstration of crossing the Potomac is a feint, and that when the dash is made for the earthworks of the Union Army at Arlington and Alexandria, the rebel Army now hovering about Leesburgh will be found in the thickest of the fight, and Gen. BANKS idly watching the waters of the Potomac, unbroken by the plunge of a single horseman.

The dispatches of yesterday state that Gen. SCOTT has expressed the opinion that the rebels must fight at a very early day. By advancing from Manassas, the imperative motive power of popular opinion in the South is obeyed. But every mile advanced from Manassas increases the difficulty of feeding the rebel Army. All supplies must be wagoned over wretched roads, which the Fall rains will soon render more intolerable. There is nothing gained by marching up to our front if no attack is intended. On the contrary, the condition of the rebel Army will be every way worse. They will be worse supplied, and more worn and paralyzed by the increased vigilance required.

The Principles at Stake.

We sometimes hear our present contest with the Southern rebels compared with the Revolutionary contest with Great Britain, or with similar struggles in past ages. These comparisons are drawn by two classes of persons, those who are desirous that some particular course of prosecuting the war or some particular measure in that course shall be adopted, and those who desire that the war shall not be prosecuted at all. The first class say "Did not our forefathers successfully resist the mighty power of Great Britain? Did not the Netherlands succeed in establishing their independence of PHILIP II. of Spain? Unless this or that thing is done as I advise, the result of the present contest will be the same." And the latter class, catching us by the button, when they think they are unobserved and can do it with impunity, whisper to us "You can never conquer the South. Look at the Revolution. Look at the rise of the Dutch Republic. The South is far more powerful than our forefathers or the Netherlanders were, but Spain had to give up her efforts, and Great Britain had to acknowledge the independence of the colonies, and we shall have to do the same. Better do it at once, and save all the valuable lives and the immense expenses of a protracted war."

Such comparisons would not deserve an answer, if only our compromisers used them. But we sometimes hear them from those who should look further and see more clearly than their use implies. They are based on a mere outside view; they refer only to estimates of populations, of material resources, of guns and swords, and ships, and money and men. It might be interesting perhaps to run a parallel even on these points between the resources of those engaged in the present struggle and the Revolution, and to see if the conclusion was quite so inevitable from that estimate to the success of the South as is assumed. But the material view is not the view to take. Our forefathers did not succeed in the Revolution because the colonies were more powerful than Great Britain, because they could command larger armies and more money. It was the righteousness of their cause which rendered them "thrice armed." It was the power of the idea for which they fought, which sustained them, which made their duties easy and their burdens light, and which Great Britain could not overthrow.

But that idea now fights upon our side. We stand upon the same principles which our forefathers stood upon. The Declaration of Independence, which they drew up, is ours. The Constitution which they framed to carry out the ideas of that Declaration, is ours. Our opponents in this struggle are striving to overthrow that Constitution; they denounce the principles of the Declaration as lies, and their avowal as a crime; and in derision they set a negro aside of the statue of WASHINGTON, who fought in war and labored in peace for their adoption and maintenance.

Hence, when men point to the Revolutionary struggle as an argument for the strength of the South, we draw from it an argument of its weakness. When they say, "Great Britain could not conquer the Colonies;" we say, "So the rebellion cannot conquer the United States." The principles of civil liberty which were then successful have not become powerless. They are divine, and therefore of eternal youth; and they shall carry us as victoriously over their foes who have arisen against them from within our household, as they carried our fathers over those who assailed them from without.

So, too, of the struggle between the Netherlands and Spain. There again the weaker were successful because they fought for an idea which was borne on the current of the age, whose success was called for by the good of humanity, while Spain represented the backward tendencies, the evil influences which had ruled in the world and would not give up their power without a struggle. That contest was one for religious liberty. PHILIP of Spain fought to establish over the Netherlands the power which he claimed to enforce religious belief, the right to hang and burn those who obeyed their consciences rather than his commands and the decrees of the Inquisition, and he was defeated. It was not merely the United Provinces which were more powerful than he. It was religious liberty, upon the bosses of whose buckler the mighty power of Spain dashed itself and was broken in pieces by the blow.

And strange though it may seem, we are fighting that battle, too, to-day. If we should fail, if the tide which swells against us from the South should overflow our land, how long would it be before we should see among us, as has been often seen in the domain of Slavery, men to whom the scourge and tar and feathers, or the noose, have been applied, simply for believing and inculcating the teachings of the Word of God, and striving to hasten the time when oppression should be banished from the earth. How long would it be before our ministers, who have taught us to "sympathise with those in bonds, as bound with them," would be driven out from among us—before our hymns, which have taught us that "oppression shall not always reign," would be silenced, and the new Gospel, according to PALMER and VAN DYKE, which teaches that the true way to love our brother is to deprive him of his manhood, and make the most out of him for ourselves, established over us, along with the new political Gospel according to DAVIS and STEPHENS, which teaches that the corner-stone of Liberty is Slavery, and that the only way to make a people free, and enlightened, and noble, is to begin by making one-half of them degraded, and ignorant, and enslaved. The means which have been used to establish this doctrine in politics are not argument but imprisonment, not discussion but tar and feathers. Can any reason be given why the South will not make use of them in the domain of religion among us, as she has done in her own borders? So as we have on our side the great idea of civil and constitutional freedom, we have also that of religious freedom. And if the Netherlanders, sustained by that idea, could not be subdued by the Spanish power, shall we be overcome by this rebellion in favor of oppression and wrong? Let us draw stores of hope and courage from these past struggles, and go steadily forward in our path, though it involve privation and danger and loss, having faith that the battle of freedom which we fight, "though baffled oft, is ever won."

A Two-Sided Philanthropy.

The two considerations upon which John Bull grounds his dislike of the American war, are, that it will cost a painful sacrifice of life, and that it involves no particular benefit to the negro. British philanthropy, therefore, withholds all sympathy from a cause so destitute of humanitarian recommendations. It would be simply frivolous to question the sincerity of these sentiments. We are forced to the conviction that if the war could be prosecuted upon strictly millenarian principles, with provisions securing the immunity of persons and property, and pointing to the instantaneous liberation of 4,000,000 blacks, England would have all these tender and most creditable scruples satisfied, and would bid us God-speed with a full heart. This is clearly the Christian programme our transatlantic cousins would charitably prescribe in cases such as ours.

But there is this to be remarked about it, that these humane and considerate principles are strictly local in their application. They answer admirably for the conduct of a war in America; but serve indifferently elsewhere,—in Africa, for instance,—where a more violent policy appears to be expedient in particular instances. This inference, we think may be justified with very little difficulty. In the London papers, by the latest arrival, advices from the Western Coast of Africa are given—of these, the most interesting is an account of the way in which the African town of Porto Novo had been treated by her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Lagos, two or three British men-of-war lending their aid on the occasion. Several months ago, it seems, the Consul proceeded to this up-river village, and proposed to its Chief the celebration of a commercial treaty, such as ordinarily opens intercourse between these savages and the civilized sovereignties of Europe. The proposition found no favor in the eyes of the petty African monarch; and was possibly declined with something less than diplomatic courtesy. Whereupon the Consul caused a few broadsides to be poured into the town, and then returned to Lagos. In April, a new expedition against the recusant Chief was organized. It consisted of three war steamers, with a flotilla of boats, and an armament sufficient to have destroyed London itself. Apprized of the destruction with which they were threatened, the wretched Porto Novians endeavored to obstruct the channel of the river, so as to stop the approaching armada. The obstructions, however, were easily overcome; the vessels placed abreast of the town and hostilities commenced in very serious earnest. It is quite possible that the natives opened the conflict. Forewarned of their doom, they might reasonably desire to use what little defensive strength they had before the enemy had got his weightier weapons of destruction in order. But it was not long before the long-range British rifle replied to the worthless muskets of the negroes; and then cannon, carronade and howitzer blazed away, and bombshell and rocket exploded among the combustible African houses, until the town was ablaze, and the occupants who were not roasted alive were driven to the open fields. There they were pursued by their Christian assailants, and absolutely mowed down by hundreds. The work lasted throughout the day, except for the interval when the officers and men retired to the shipping to dine and enjoy their necessary siesta. The official account goes on to state, in, perhaps, terms indecently exultant, that of the hapless blacks, whose crime was an indisposition to accept a treaty too favorable to the stronger party, "*about one thousand were killed, and about the same number wounded.*" Such is the story which the London Press details at great length, and it may be observed, without any censure and without an indication that the transaction was deficient in any of those lofty humanitarian inspirations which it is thought ought to govern a great and civilized people in its dealings with a weak and barbarous one.

But the obvious moral to which alone we now care to attend is this. There is a different law in such matters in different climates and for different nations. It is improper for the United States, in a mortal struggle for national existence, to cause an effusion of blood. It is proper for Great Britain where no right, or principle, or nationality is concerned, to outpour it like water. It is improper for the United States to omit a thoughtful consideration of the negro and his welfare from the prosecution of the war. It is eminently proper for Great Britain to invade causelessly the villages of the Africans, slaughter them like sheep, strew the fields with their wounded, and burn their houses over their heads. These contrarieties are striking and inexplicable; but who shall quarrel with them? Who are we that we should set up to find fault with a scheme of philanthropy, whose only fault may be that it is too discriminating?

A COMPARISON AND A FALLACY.—The Toronto *Leader* certainly leads the Canadian Press in its hostility to the Government and people of the North. Whether the fact be ascribable to general considerations, or to the circumstance that Mr. WM. BROWN, formerly editor of the Washington *Constitution*, and now Assistant Secretary of State at Richmond, is connected with of the paper, is a question we have no interest in solving. The *Leader*, quoted sympathetically by the *Journal of Commerce*, has said recently:

> "Personal freedom is surrounded with stronger safeguards in Paris than in New-York, Washington or New-Orleans. The Press is freer at Paris than at Washington or Richmond. Order is surer under LOUIS NAPOLEON'S *régime* than under Democratic rule at Philadelphia, Baltimore or Memphis. To render the contrast more marked, President LINCOLN has by proclamation established the system of passports, which England never knew in our day, which France has set aside as unworthy of the age, and which all Europe is rapidly discarding as a remnant of semi-civilized jealousies and arbitrary power."

If this nonsense were truth, it would be sufficient to say that the despotisms with which our Government is compared are at peace and in the enjoyment of every social security. If the South of France were in a state of united and furious revolt against the rule of NAPOLEON, how long would the very limited freedom of the Press now indulged at Paris be permitted to exist? How many conspirators and traitors would walk at liberty in the streets of the Capital? How far would intercourse be allowed between the insurgent departments and those still loyal to the throne? The *Leader* had better try again.

The Cabinet Question.

> Could anything be more patriotic and more significant than the reply of the President to a New-York gentleman who sought to discover his policy with regard to the demand for a change of apart of his Cabinet? "Tell your friends, Sir, to make war on the enemy, and not on each other."—*Washington Correspondence of the Tribune.*

And if those "friends," obliged to go to war, were armed with the flint-lock, smooth-bore musket, and should "seek to discover the policy of the President" with regard to a change of arms, by asking to exchange, as he easily might, their distrusted fire-locks for percussion cap, rifle-barrel weapons, what would the President say? and, what is far more important, what would the President *do*?

Nobody is "making war on the Cabinet" with any wish or thought of crippling its action, or of diminishing the energy and efficiency of the Government. On the contrary, the sole ground of dissatisfaction with the Cabinet grows out of the belief that its efficiency might be increased,—that more might be done than is done towards crushing the rebellion,—that under other counsels Missouri would not have been allowed to fall again into the power of the rebels,—that LYON would not have been refused the reinforcements for which over and over again he called in vain, and for lack of which he was sacrificed on a lost battle-field,—that there would be no pretext for the complaint that the Union men of East Tennessee had been abandoned by the Government,—that the Unionists of Kentucky would have been strengthened and heartened for the impending strife,—and that a great many other things nearer home would have been put into a much more hopeful and promising position than they now occupy. All this may or may not be so. Those who entertain these convictions may be right, or they may be wrong. But the fact that they do entertain them, and that they constitute the motives which lead them to desire a change in the Cabinet, should relieve them from the reproach of "making war" on the Government.

The President will not escape any of the difficulties of his position, nor lighten in the least the responsibilities which rest upon him, by misunderstanding the motives of those who urge measures of greater vigor and broader scope in the prosecution of the war. They are not his enemies, nor the enemies of the Government. Neither can have worse foes than the men who demand acquiescence in flagrant abuses, who fear to complain of inaction and inefficiency, and who seek to cover their own imbecility by misrepresenting the character and motives of those who know that evils are not cured by ignoring them, and that no policy is more short-sighted than that of shutting our eyes to danger because we are afraid to face it.

A Recusant Unionist.

We have at last the card of Hon. Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, explaining the manner of his release by the Jeff. Davis Government at Richmond. We regret to say that it is not creditable to him either as a man of personal firmness or of political fidelity. Mr. NELSON was elected to the Congress of the United States by a very large majority, as a Union man, and on the express ground of his Union sentiments. He accepted the position, and started for Washington to take his seat in the National Congress, thereby acknowledging, by an unmistakable act, his purpose to maintain his loyalty to the National Constitution, and in that respect to represent faithfully the sentiments of his constituents. His arrest, however, seems to have wrought a marvelous change in his opinions. His first act on reaching Richmond was to write to JEFF. DAVIS—asking to be released, and promising, as a condition of such release, to do no act, "directly, or indirectly, by counsel, advice or action, which should encourage, aid or assist the United States Government" in its struggle with the rebellion—nor would he "counsel or advise others to thwart or cripple the Confederate States in the pending contest with the United States—or do so by his own acts." Upon this pledge, broad enough certainly to answer all possible requirements of the Confederate Government, Mr. NELSON was discharged and has returned to Tennessee.

In his card, Mr. NELSON attempts to justify his action. His first excuse is the fear that if he had been hung, or had remained in confinement, his friends at home would have retaliated,—and this would have been followed by counter retaliation on the other side, and thus plunged East Tennessee into civil war. *Therefore* he felt anxious to secure his own release as soon as possible. Probably every man in his position would have been equally desirous of deliverance,—and would have tried equally hard to make himself and others believe that his motives related exclusively to the public welfare, and were not in the least connected with apprehensions of personal danger to himself. Unfortunately, the public are apt to be exceedingly skeptical on such points. This anxiety to keep everybody else out of trouble would be very well if it had been displayed at any other time. Mr. NELSON had no such overwhelming dread of civil commotion while running for Congress, nor did it prevent his departure for Washington. It started into vigorous life only when his personal safety came to be affected by it. All his reasoning, therefore, will be wasted. He will fail to convince the public that his humiliating appeal to DAVIS for personal release was due to any other cause than fears of personal danger or inconvenience.

Mr. NELSON disclaims all intention of taking or advising any measures of *active* support to the Southern Confederacy. At the same time, while making this disclaimer, he does the utmost in his power towards affording that support by denouncing the action of the General Government, and proclaiming its inability to sustain the Union men of Eastern Tennessee in their position. He advises a complete acquiescence in the acts of the Confederate Government,—full submission to their military occupation of the country, and an entire acknowledgement of their authority. It is not easy to see what more he could do to aid them.

It is very evident that the Union men of Tennessee can no longer count upon Mr. NELSON'S support. He has gone over to the Secessionists,—and he has done this, moreover, not from any change in the circumstances or incidents of the controversy, nor so far as appears from any change in his own opinions concerning the relative claims of State and of National sovereignty,—but solely as the price of his personal release from confinement at Richmond. His motive stamps the character of the act.

Rebel Clutches on Kentucky.

The Secessionists of Kentucky are holding public meetings throughout that State—denouncing the attempt of the "Lincoln Government" to "subjugate the South," and protesting that Kentucky should bear no part of the burdens that the war entails. A resolution adopted by a secession meeting in Jefferson County is a fair specimen of those passed at all other secession meetings. It reads:

> *Resolved*, That, not being responsible in any manner for the war that is now being waged, we hereby pledge ourselves *to resist to the last any attempt to force* us to furnish *men or money by taxes or otherwise* to aid in carrying it on.

The clamor against the Direct Tax bill is the chief agency of the Secessionists of Kentucky for exciting discontent with the "Lincoln Government," and preparing their [illegible] to leave the Union and go with their "[illegible] States of the South." At many of their meetings, after hypocritically deploring the [illegible] that has befallen the Union, and [illegible] whether it can ever be "reconstructed," the Secessionists do not hesitate to declare that if dissolution is inevitable, Kentucky ought to "go with the South."

Kentuckians have not been much moved by secession pathos on the subject of their "Southern sympathies." Sympathy with the South is one thing. Sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS and his reign of terror in the Southern States, is another and very different thing. Kentucky has a sympathy for the South—none whatever for the Confederate villains that are ruling and ruining the South.

But the appeal to the prejudices of the people against direct taxation may have some effect on lukewarm or wavering men, not only in Kentucky, but in other border Slave States. It should receive some attention.

Even Secessionists in Kentucky concede that Kentucky must go with the Union or with the Confederate States. Existence as a separate and independent State has never been thought of. In the Union, Kentucky falls under the operation of the Direct Tax bill; and her portion of the tax to be raised, as apportioned under the Constitution, is in round terms $800,000. The Secessionists denounce this tax as onerous, and declare that it cannot and shall not be collected.

Well, suppose Kentucky "secedes" and joins the Confederate States because of this tax. What then? The State immediately comes under the operation of the Confederate Constitution and laws; and two laws of the Confederate Congress are Direct Tax bills, proposing to collect in one year from the seceded States, $25,000,000. We called attention to this fact yesterday, quoting from a Richmond (Va.) paper to show the nature and extent of these revenue measures. What will be the effect then? Kentucky, in abandoning the United States Government to avoid paying a direct tax, wherein thirty-four States are required to contribute $20,000,000, flies into the arms of the Southern Confederacy, wherein eleven States (Kentucky making twelve) will be required to pay $25,000,000. The population of the United States (say 32,000,000,) is assessed to pay $20,000,000, of which Kentucky's part will be $800,000. If Kentucky "goes with the South," she will run up the Confederate population, black and white, to 9,000,000 souls, on whom will be levied $25,000,000. Kentucky having a larger proportion of white to black inhabitants than the Cotton States—having nearly 1,000,000 whites to less than a million and a quarter inhabitants—would have to pay more than one-ninth of the direct taxes levied by the Confederate Congress. But put it at one-ninth, and Kentucky's share would be, in round numbers, $2,800,000! In other words, Kentucky Secessionists in escaping from $800,000 taxes under the "LINCOLN Government," will willingly make the Kentucky Unionists pay that sum, and *two millions more*, of direct taxes, to support JEFF. DAVIS'S Richmond despotism.

These facts are worthy of the consideration of the Union men of Kentucky. If they do injustice to the Kentucky Secessionists, they have a right to know of the latter in what way they expect to enjoy the blessings of the Confederate Government, without fighting any of its battles, or assuming any part of its legitimate debt.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—As rents, provisions, and everything else that enters into the expense of living, are certain to be low in price for the coming season, it is natural that hotel charges should follow the downward tendency. DELMONICO led the way two or three weeks ago, by reducing his rates from ten to twenty-five per cent., and the proprietors of the St. Nicholas have followed suit, and announce a uniform reduction in their price of board from two dollars and a half to two dollars a day. Probably the other hotels will do the same. The prices of everthing,—labor as well as living,—in all departments must come down. The supply of everything is abundant, while the ability to pay has been seriously diminished. This can have but one result, and we think, therefore, that the coming Winter will be the cheapest, so far as living is concerned, which we have seen for many years.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT.—This distinguished and eloquent defender of the Union is in our City, stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where he has been called on by many admiring patriots. We do not know whether Mr. HOLT has been invited to deliver an address in New-York on the extraordinary state of the nation, but we know it would gratify tens of thousands for him to do so. The country grows stronger through the inspirations of his patriotic eloquence, and he would have here an audience such as few men could call out, and that it would be well worth his while to speak to.

CENTRAL PARK.—Music by DODWORTH'S Band on the Mall to-day, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., if the weather is fine.

Delegates to the Democratic Convention from Troy.

TROY, Friday, Aug. 30.

ISAAC MCCONIKE, Jr., and HARVEY SMITH were appointed Delegates to the Democratic State Convention from this city, this evening. THOS. MCMANUS and P. REGAN, alternates.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARAGO OFF CAPE RACE.

Reception of Prince Alfred at Liverpool.

THE KING OF SWEDEN GONE HOME.

American Securities Unchanged in England.

DEFICIENCY OF THE WHEAT CROP IN FRANCE.

RUSSIA IN TROUBLE.

The Great Eastern to Carry More Troops to Canada.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

Breadstuffs Declining—Provisions Quiet.

CONSOLS 90 3-4@90 7-8.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 30.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Arago*, Capt. LINES, from Havre, *via* Southampton 21st inst., passed Cape Race at 6 A. M. to-day. She was boarded by the Press yacht.

The *Arago* has 177 passengers and 250 tons of freight.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 19th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th.

The steamship *Etna*, which broke her shaft when 700 miles on her voyage to New-York, had arrived back at Queenstown. Her passengers were transferred to the *Glasgow*, which would leave Queenstown on the 22d for New-York.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince ALFRED was received at Liverpool with great enthusiasm.

The King of Sweden had left England for home.

The *Great Eastern* was expected to take more troops to Canada.

The ship *Sussex* had arrived with £27,000, and the *Marco Palo* with £26,000.

Applications for discount at the Bank were moderate. Loans on the Stock Exchange were offered at 3½. Foreign exchange was slightly higher. American securities were unaltered. Consols, 90¾@90⅞ for money and 91 for account. Sugar and tea were quiet. Coffee and tallow firm. Rice steady.

FRANCE.

The deficiency in the wheat crop was generally admitted.

Rentes, 68f. 85c.

ITALY.

The Reactionists were everywhere beaten by the Vicar-General of Surnereuto.

Twenty-nine priests and three monks were arrested at the Castle.

The Reactionists at Caucello were made prisoners by the Royal troops.

Cipriaio was taken after a short resistance.

GARIBALDI was expected at Naples on the 8th of September, the anniversary of his entry into Naples. Grand *fêtes* were preparing.

Gen. CIALDINI reminds the Government that he duly provisionally accepted the Lieutenancy of Naples, but will not resign until the country has been purged of brigands and a new Lieutenant shall be appointed.

CANTILLE and BLAZI have resigned.

Tranquility and perfect order prevail at Rome.

TURKEY.

FUAD PASHA is to be promoted in rank.

JEUTH PASHA had been appointed Foreign Minister.

The Sultan continued to effect reforms.

The Chief of the Herzegovina Insurgents had requested the intercession of Russia for peace with the Turks.

OMAR PASHA had approved of the proposed Russian and Austrian Embassy at Constantinople, and deputed a Commission to proceed to open negotiations.

Prince MICHAEL OBRENOWITCH announces in his speech preparations for an interior Legislature and measures for the organization of a national militia in the Danubian Principalities.

One thousand Montenegrins attacked a village on the Turkish frontier, and were repulsed with a loss of ten.

A Turkish war-steamer had arrived at Glware.

The Russians had sustained another defeat from the Caucassians.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

Serious disturbances had broken out at Kallidah for arresting a man. Patriots were insulted. A number of men surrounded the Colonel and demanded the prisoner's release, which was granted, when the garrison assembled and threatened to fire on the people. Numbers were arrested.

HUNGARY.

The dissolution of the Hungarian Diet was considered certain within a few days.

Similar measures were expected for the country Committees.

An Imperial rescript was expected shortly.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for Monday and Tuesday, add up 30,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were by speculators and exporters. The market has advanced 1-16d.@⅛d., and closed quiet but firm, the tendency being still upward. The principal advance is on the middling and lower qualities.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report FLOUR inactive and 6d. lower. American is quoted at 24s.@27s. WHEAT dull, and 2d. lower. Red Western, 9s.@10s. 9d.; Red Southern, 11s.@11s. 3d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Southern, 13s. CORN easier; mixed and yellow, 29s. 6d.@30s.; White, 31s.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

BEEF quiet and unchanged. PORK dull. BACON inactive. LARD inactive, at 48s.@50s. TALLOW firmer; sales at 45s.@47s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

ROSIN firm at 7s.@7s. 3d. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer; sales at 45s@49s. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet but steady. ASHES quiet; Pearls, 30s.; Pots, 35s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Consols closed at 90¾@90⅞ for money.

Obituary.

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, whose death at Toronto, on Aug. 28, has been announced by telegraph, occupied a prominent position in Canadian politics. In the revolution of 1837, he led the body of insurgents which went to Toronto, and insisted on Sir FRANCIS HEAD calling a convention to arrange terms of settlement of the difficulty in which the outbreak originated. This was of course refused, and the insurgents prepared to proceed to extremities. Although reinforced at Navy Island, whither they were obliged to retreat, by five hundred men, under Mr. VAN RENSSELAER, an American, the Canadians did not respond to the call of their leader with any alacrity, and Mr. MACKENZIE's demonstration failed most miserably, he managing eventually to escape into the United States. For a time this *emeute* threatened to involve the United States in difficulties with England, but that result was happily averted. MACKENZIE remained in the United States until the British Government proclaimed an amnesty to political offenders in 1849, when he returnvd to Canada, where he was warmly received. Soon after he was elected a member of the Provincial Parliament. Mr. MACKENZIE gained some celebrity as a writer for the Press during his residence in the States. He died poor, but was saved from actual want by a subscription which his admirers made up for his benefit.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Relative Action of North and South Towards England—How England Returns the Compliment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1861.

When England and France went to war eight years ago with Russia, in order to check that semi-civilized Power in its career of conquest, the almost universal sentiment in that portion of this country which is now loyal to the Union was in cordial sympathy with the former, and their earnest prayers went up for the overthrow of the armies of the Muscovite despot. There were a few exceptions to this general unanimity, but I can now remember only the *Tribune* as occupying that position, and I believe that its peculiar, not to say eccentric views, met with little sympathy among Northern men. At the South, however, the sentiment was almost as universally in favor of the barbaric despotism which then tolerated Slavery, and this circumstance, in fact, constituted the real bond of sympathy. The organ of Mr. PIERCE's Administration—the Washington *Union*—took strong ground in favor of the Russian cause in the very outset of the contest. That paper was then edited nominally by an old soldier from Tennessee, Gen. ARMSTRONG, but really by ROGER A. PRYOR. The course of the organ, in siding with Russia, was deemed extraordinary, and gave such offence to Northern sentiment that it was found necessary to get rid of the impracticable sympathizer with Russian despotism, and he was disposed of by being appointed as Minister or Consul to Greece. But the Slavery controversy waxed warmer every day, and the exactions of the Southern Democracy upon its Northern allies grew apace, until not only the official organ, but the whole Southern and a portion of the Northern Democratic Press, took ground in favor of Russia as the power of kindred principles which fought for the spread of despotism and Slavery. All sorts of specious charges were urged against England and France, based on affected fears of their ambitious designs, but the real moving cause, as everybody knew, was the affinity which exists between the propagandists of black Slavery, and what they regarded as the propagandists of white Slavery.

Again, when four years ago, England was threatened with the loss of her most considerable possession, the fruit of a century of wars and intrigues, the American heart—or I should say rather, the Northern, and now loyal American heart—went forth in sympathy with their kinsmen. We could not justify the means resorted to by the Government of Great Britain in acquiring possession of India, nor the administration which had been accorded to that barbarous people, but it was generally felt that the East Indians, a semi-barbarous people, accustomed for ages to the misrule of local and warring despots, and to the benumbing influence of frightful superstitions, were better off, and in a more hopeful way of progress under British rule than under that of their native despots. This consideration, coupled with our kind wishes for the people from whom we sprung, caused a general sympathy with England, and a general rejoicing at the suppression of the rebellion. The South, on the contrary, manifested a deal of sympathy with the Sepoys. England had abolished Slavery in the West Indies; she contained Exeter Hall, and her priests and nobles feasted and honored the authoress of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and refused to surrender fugitive slaves. These were reasons sufficient to turn the sympathies of all Pro-Slavery men, North and South, in favor of the Sepoys.

So much for the past. At length the party in this country with which all England professed to sympathize—the party of freedom and justice, of civilization and humanity, of peace with England and all the world—the party hostile to Slavery extension, the Slave-trade, and fillibustering—triumphed in an election. It installed a President of its choice, and had the control of one branch of Congress. But the champions of the Slave-trade, of Slavery extension and of fillibustering, revolt. They will not submit to a "Black Republican" President, though fairly elected, and they plunder the arsenals and armories of the Government located among them, in order to arm their fellow-citizens for the destruction of the Union. What does Slavery-hating England do in this crisis of the American Government? Does she reciprocate our kind sympathies, bestowed during the Russian and Sepoy wars? Does she frown indignantly upon the attempt to build up a great Confederacy upon the basis of a revival of the Slave-trade, the extension of Slavery by fillibustering, and the perpetuation of negro bondage? Yes! she does for a while affect these virtues. She does mention a little, through her *Times* and other journals, her Russells and Palmerstons, about the horrors of Slavery and the beauties of freedom; but she, at the same time, perfidiously keeps one ear open to the traitors, and tells them, *sub rosa*, to persevere for a few months, until England will feel justified in acknowledging their independence. This is briefly and substantially the history of English treatment of the American rebellion. It has been a history of hypocrisy and duplicity—of affected concern for the interests of freedom and humanity, but of real concern for the interests of cotton-spinning and commerce.

The overthrow of the slaveholding rebellion will place mother England in a most unenviable attitude. She will have forfeited for a generation the confidence and respect of the American people and Government, and have steeped herself in the guilt of a conspiracy to overthrow a free Constitution, in order to set up one whose "beings, end and aim" is the extension and perpetuation of Slavery and the slave-trade. This generation must pass away before this crime against humanity can be forgotten. OBSERVER.

Large Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 30.

The store of Messrs. BANKERS & CARPENTER, No. 107 State-street, containing a large stock of paints, oils, varnishes, &c., was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire caught in the basement, and the inflamable material burned so rapidly that the workmen in the upper stories narrowly escaped alive. The stock is insured for $55,000, and the building for $12,000.

Messrs. WIGGIN, MORSE & Co., and JACKSON & MORRIS, grocery dealers, adjoining, also suffered considerable damage. The total loss is estimated at $100,000.

Election of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 30.

Gen. THAYER, of Warsaw, and JOHN B. SKINNER, second, of Attica, were elected delegates to-day to the Democratic State Convention, from Wyoming County.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 30.

SAMUEL B. HIRST, President of the City Council, died this morning of consumption.

Five Dollar Counterfeits on the Bank of Auburn.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 30.

Photographed $5 bills on the Bank of Auburn appeared here this morning.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

Inopportune Rains—Return of the Captain-General—The Keystone State after the Sumter—Affairs in St. Domingo—News from Venezuela—Terrorism—An Earthquake, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861.

My last letter was sent by the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, which left this port on the evening of the 14th inst. Considerable anxiety is felt to know of her safe arrival, as some hours after the steamer's departure we had rather boisterous weather, something in the style of a hurricane. For nearly an hour, the howling of the wind, the excessive heat and the color of the sky, reminded me considerably of the famous hurricane of 1844. The ferry-boats from Havana to Regla stopped working, and the whole of that night and the next day it did not cease to rain. The processions and the feasts at Guanebacoa, of the 15th, had to be indefinitely suspended, much to the disappointment of the directors of the railway from Regla to Guanebacoa, who had made great preparations to receive the public, and in place of making, as they did last year, nearly $4,000 on that day, barely took $500.

The Captain-General, Don JOSE SERRANO, returned to the city on Monday, the 19th, from the Island of St. Domingo. I am assured by persons, visitors at the Palace, that his Excellency has returned in no pleasant mood from his trip. It appears that he found everything in great confusion at St. Domingo, and has convinced himself that the inhabitants are not satisfied with the way in which they are to be governed. The Dominicans, on annexing themselves to Spain, insisted on being considered as Spaniards, and to be governed by the laws of Spain. This has not been the case; the Constitution there, as in the Island of Cuba, is a dead letter. It is true there is no Slavery, and this is a great deal, no doubt; but the Dominicans aspire to possess as much political freedom as the Spaniards have in Spain.

His Excellency arrived here on the *Isabel la Catolica*, and as the signal guns were fired announcing his approach to the harbor, the troops were already lining the streets, the artillery at the forts being prepared for a grand salute, when the signal appeared from the steamer for the troops to return to their garrisons, and no public demonstrations to be made. Gen. SERRANO landed about 12 o'clock, and after walking to the palace and remaining there 10 minutes, mounted on horseback accompanied by some officers, started off immediately in all haste to the beautiful villa "Los Molinos," where the Countess DE SAN ANTONIO, his wife, was anxiously expecting him.

The United States steamer *Keystone State* arrived here on the 21st. She left again next day,—people here say, in pursuit of the privateer *Sumter*. The first-named steamer was detained here for something like two hours after getting her steam up, by the non-arrival on board of one of the officers, whom I saw on the wharf pacing up and down in no pleasant mood, at not being allowed to take off in the steamer's launch about two thousand cigars without getting out a proper permit from the Custom-house.

We have news from Venezuela up to the 22d of July, and according to a private letter, the news may be summed up in these few words: The situation of affairs is exceedingly unfavorable, but we may soon expect better times. The following is an extract from a letter which I have received from a friend resident in Carraccas, dated July 21:

"Do not believe, as the majority of the people here do, that the fate of the country depends on the existence of the two dominant parties, one called the Constitutional and the other the Federal, No; here there are no good and bad men, friends and enemies of the Government; this is a social war of individuals against individuals, of those who have nothing against the wealthy, of those who possess a little against those who possess a little more. It is impossible to understand, without being in the country, the feelings which predominate among the Venezulans; to speak frankly these people have lost all shame. I believe that in former times they had some idea of honor, and perhaps have heard of some such word, and even of good faith, but now I assure you that all of that is forgotten.

There is no crime which is considered too infamous to obtain promotion. The entire population is under arms. You will often find no water to drink in a house, but you will find a rifle, a lance, or some other instrument of destruction. The students are also armed, and I have seen boys sleeping in the streets, with a loaded gun at their side.

Yesterday several edicts were published, and by one the Republic is declared in assembly, and martial law is proclaimed; the Press is hushed, those that wish to protect the Federation are persecuted; in a word, the Constitution is trampled on, and a *coup d'etat* is given. It is a painful act, but it is necessary. Unfortunate country, which needs *Monagadists* to maintain order. But what can be done, when there are more terrorists than quiet people? The eloquence of the bullet and the bayonet is necessary."

According to the *Prensa*, of this city, a slight shock of earthquake was felt here on Monday last, the 19th inst.; it must have been a very slight one, as I knew nothing of it till I read about it in that paper, and although I have made inquiries, I have spoken with no one that felt it.

The British steamer *Trent*, which left this port on the 22d, at 10 o'clock at night, returned to port yesterday at about 12 o'clock, having broken part of her machinery. She will not be able to leave for Vera Cruz for four or five days still.

The health of the city is considered pretty good for the season; the nights are pleasant and cool.

Yours, P.

New-Jersey.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN HUDSON CITY.—The authorities of Hudson City, N. J., have just completed too fine public school-buildings, and yesterday afternoon they were thrown open for the inspection of the public. No. 1 is a three-story and basement brick building, 40 feet front and 60 feet deep, situated at the corner of St. Paul and Montgomery streets. It has a projection in front, 8 feet deep and 18 feet wide, for staircases. The primary department is on the first floor, and has seats for 212 children, over whom Mrs. KOHLBECK acts as Principal. The second floor is for the female department, with seats for 124 children—Miss E. P. BROWN, Principal. The male department is on the third floor, and has seats for 124 children—Principal, WM. H. STORRS. The building and internal arrangements are on the modern plan. Staircases are erected in the rear to insure safety against fire or accident. The cost of building, furniture and ground was about $14,000. School-house No. 2 is located at the corner of Montgomery-avenue and Warren-street. It is a two-story and basement brick building, erected something in the style of the Grecian cross architecture. The first floor is to be used for the present for the primary department, under Miss MEEKER as Principal. The second floor is for the higher classes in the male and female department, under D. P. LEE as Principal. The entire cost is about $10,000, including the grounds. There are about 500 children enrolled at No. 1, and 300 at No. 2. Mr. CHARLES E. NEWHAM, President of the Board of Education, was present yesterday afternoon at School No. 1, and conducted the visitors through the building.

THE MURDER OF AN INFANT.—The inquest on the body of an infant found on Monday last, in a sink, rear of Nos. 216 and 218 South Sixth-street, Jersey City, was commenced before Coroner GAFFNEY, at the Station-house, last evening. The body was discovered by a night scavenger, who had been sent to empty the sink. Dr. W. J. HADDEN, City Physician, testifies that the child had been born alive, and had lived about forty-eight hours, and had been dead from eight to ten days. The tongue and eyes protruded, the head and face were congested, and the throat contracted. He was satisfied that death was produced by strangulation before the child was thrown into the sink. The inquest was postponed with a view of procuring further evidence.

APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—The Hon. SAMUEL A. FRENCH, of Jersey City, has received the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal, for the district of New-Jersey, and entered upon the duties of his office yesterday. He at once inaugurated the event by the seizure of two trunks, and other articles, at Taylor's Hotel, belonging to ELLIS B. SCHNABLE, of Pennsylvania, who was arrested on Wednesday last, in Connecticut, on a charge of treason. The property was placed in the hands of Chief of Police MARINUS, for safe keeping. The appointment of Mr. FRENCH, who is in every way competent for this position, is highly satisfactory to the community.

TO BE SHUT OFF.—The Board of Water Commissioners of Jersey City have given notice that the Passaic water will be cut off from the reservoir this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock, and will continue for four hours, for the purpose of making connections of pipe on Bergen Hill.

PROPERTY FOUND.—Yesterday morning a box containing female and children's apparel, together with a few dollars in specie, was discovered by the Hoboken Police secreted in the old Hoboken reservoir. A small box in the larger one contained the names Mrs. OSWALD, Dr. BAUCH.

SHOP-LIFTING.—Early last evening some shop-lifter succeeded in stealing a piece of gingham of about thirty yards, from the front of JACKSON & TAYLOR's store, corner of Warren-street and Newark-avenue, with which they escaped without detection.

BURGLARY.—The house of W. H. CHASE, No. 244 South Fifth-street, Jersey City, was entered and robbed of silverware on Thursday night.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the regular meeting of this Board yesterday afternoon, the bill of the Sheriff for $8,881 49, for the quarter, was opposed by Mr. WEISSMAN, who took up many of the longer items and claimed that they were exorbitant, at the same time, however, stating that his opposition was not grounded on personal grounds towards the Sheriff, but as a matter of principle and economy; in view of the enormous expenses which must necessarily be entailed on the City by reason of the war. Mr. WEISSMAN opposed especially the item of fees for reporting to the Secretary of State the names of the parties convicted in the various Courts of the City. The bill was much discussed by Messrs. PURDY, BLUNT and others, but was finally ordered paid. The report on the tax levy was called up; but on motion of Mr. PURDY, it was laid over till Monday at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the Committee to examine more fully into some of the items contained in it; for although the law forbade the Board from increasing the sum total, it was discretionary with them to make reductions. Mr. PURDY offered a resolution authorizing the Special Committee on Building a new Court-house, to employ an architect to prepare plans and specifications therefor, and to proceed with the erection of said Court-house with all possible dispatch; to purchase all materials necessary therefor, and to have such parts of the same as they deemed best erected by days' work only, or by contract at their option; all contracts made by the Committee to be binding on the County, after being approved by the Board; and that the Comptroller be directed to pay all bills presented to him out of the $280,000 appropriated for that purpose, on being properly vouched and audited by the Committee, which was adopted unanimously. Adjourned until Monday P. M.

THE MURDER IN DESBROSSES-STREET.—The inquest in the case of MARY GALLAGHER, a native of England, 28 years of age, who was beaten and kicked to death on Wednesday evening, by her husband, JAMES GALLAGHER, at their residence, No. 13 Desbrosses-street, was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER. The principal witness was MARY BENDER, who lived in the house where the murder was committed, and who saw the occurrence. She testified that the deceased had angry words with her husband, who kicked her in the stomach, which caused her to stagger against the wood-house. On receiving the injury, she exclaimed, "James, I'm afraid you have killed me," and soon afterwards she became so weak that it was necessary to carry her to bed. Her death resulted in the course of a few hours. Dr. BOUTON testified to having made a *post-mortem* examination, and finding that the deceased had died from loss of blood, consequent upon the injury in question, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts, and GALLAGHER, notwithstanding his denial of the truth of the charge against him, was committed to answer for the crime.

CHILDREN RUN OVER AND KILLED.—ALOISA KLINE, aged three years, was playing on Thursday near the residence of his parents, No. 164 East Seventh-street, when a truck heavily laden with flour passed over him, causing his death immediately. No blame could be attached to EGBERT B. SEAMAN, the driver of the vehicle, who was unable to check his horses in time to prevent the accident, as the child ran directly beneath their feet. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case...... CATHARINE BROWN, aged five years, was also killed on Thursday evening by a similar accident. She was at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, when car No. 60 came by, and in spite of the efforts of the driver to avoid the casualty, the child was knocked down by the horses and the car passed over her body. She died soon afterwards, and the remains were taken to the residence of her parents, No. 130 East Twenty-fourth-street, where Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—MARY BRENNAN, a married woman, living at No. 100 Bayard-street, was found in a dying state, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the front area of the building, and she expired soon after her admission to the New-York Hospital. It was known to the Police that Mrs. BRENNAN lived unhappily with her husband, who bears the reputation of a desperado, and as they had been quarreling on Thursday evening, it was deemed advisable to arrest BRENNAN on the supposition that he had thrown her from the window of their apartment on the second floor of the premises. Justice KELLY committed the prisoner pending the result of the Coroner's investigation, but the probability is that he will be enabled to prove himself innocent. His daughter, a little girl, stated that he struck her mother in the face, when she approached the window, and saying "Good bye," jumped out of her own accord. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. Deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

THE RECENT CASE OF RECKLESS SHOOTING.—CATHARINE GAVIN, of No. 14 Leonard-street, who was shot in the breast last Sunday evening with a pistol by some unknown person, yesterday appeared before Justice KELLY, and charged the crime upon one JOHN McCOY. ANN E. JOHNSON, of No. 27 Leonard-street, testified to seeing McCOY fire a pistol across the street towards where the complainant was standing. JANE THORN, of the same place in Leonard-street, made oath to seeing McCOY draw a pistol from his breast, heard him say he would shoot, and saw him aim and discharge a pistol across the street towards Mrs. GAVIN. The accused, having been arrested by Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Ward, was arraigned before Justice KELLY, and committed for further examination. The shooting occurred in Leonard-street, near Hudson. No motive for the act has been given.

SINGULAR STABBING CASE.—A man named MICHAEL CANILLA was found in an exhausted condition, shortly after 12 o'clock on Thursday night, in Second-avenue, near Seventy-first-street, by Officer JANES, of the Nineteenth Precinct. On raising him from the ground, the policeman found that he was bleeding freely from a wound in the left side, which had been made apparently with a knife. He at once removed the man to Bellevue Hospital, where it was ascertained that the knife had passed into the lung, and that the injury was of a dangerous character. CANILLA does not bear a very peaceable reputation. He refused to tell the police by whom he had been injured, but referred them to a lad named MAHONEY, who, he stated, could give them information. MAHONEY has not yet been found.

A STRANGE STORY.—Early yesterday morning, a man named BERNARD DUGATHY was found in an insensible condition on the river bank at the foot of West Seventy-ninth-street. After having been restored to consciousness, he stated that yesterday afternoon he left the Battery in a small boat with two strangers, who hired him to row them off to a vessel for the purpose of bringing some sails ashore. Having got some distance out into the stream, the two men suddenly assaulted him, robbing him of his watch, and, when he was nearly insensible from their blows, they threw him overboard. He was in the water many hours in a semi-conscious condition, and finally managed to reach the shore at the point where he was found, after which he became perfectly oblivious. He was taken to No. 20 Madison-street, where he resides.

UNSAFE SLUMBERS.—FRANCIS SMITH, residing at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Sixteenth-street, chose to take a nap on Thursday night upon the door-steps of a house in Avenue A. His somnolency afforded a fine opportunity for two thieves, named JAMES BERRIGAN and THOMAS HALL, to exercise their talents, and they were not slow to avail themselves of it. The result was that when SMITH awoke he found $32 51 in gold and silver coin, as well as two gold rings, had been stolen from him, and he related his misfortune to Officer VAN ORDEN, of the Seventeenth Ward. The instinct of the Policemen led him to suspect the culprits, and securing them, the stolen property was found. Alderman FREAR committed them for trial.

A DAGUERREOTYPIST'S FUNDS IN JEOPARDY.—Mr. CHARLES D. FREDRICKS, the artist, was complainant, yesterday, in a case before Alderman FREAR, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, the accused being a young man named EDWARD KYLE, recently from Boston, where he followed the business of carriage trimming. Mr. FREDRICKS stated that the accused came into his gallery, No. 587 Broadway, on Thursday evening, and after examining the portraits for a time, undertook to explore the iron safe, wherein there was $500 worth of jewelry. He was detected with his hand in suspicious contact with some of the property, and was arrested. The accused denied any intention of stealing, but his antecedents were against him, and the magistrate held him to answer.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A VOLUNTEER.—About two weeks since, Mr. JOSHUA H. CORWIN, who had enlisted in Col. COCHRAN's Regiment, while engaged in firing a salute, at their encampment on Long Island, had his right arm badly shattered, and was otherwise injured by the premature discharge of a cannon. He was brought to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday, in consequence of his injuries. Mr. CORWIN was 46 years of age, a native of Orange County, this State, and served with distinction under Gen. SCOTT in Mexico. His remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., where his family reside.

A DROWNED WOMAN.—The remains of an unknown woman, about 24 years of age, were found floating in the dock at the foot of Morris-street. The deceased was of medium size and had dark hair. She had on a calico dress, with small red figure, white apron with two small, fancy pockets, dark plaid woolen skirt, white reed-hooped skirt, white muslin chemise, with edging about the neck, white cotton stockings and new shoes. The body apparently had been in the water about two days. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and there being no marks of violence on the body, the jury rendered a verdict of death from drowning.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A LUMBER-YARD.—An inquest was, yesterday, held at Bellevue Hospital by Coroner SCHIRMER, on the body of JAMES DUNN, a laborer, 36 years of age, and a native of Ireland, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 12th inst. DUNN was at work in the lumber-yard corner of First-avenue and Twenty-third-street, when some heavy timbers fell upon and crushed one of his legs in such a manner that amputation of the limb was found necessary. He sank under the operation and died on Thursday. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DROWNED.—Yesterday, MICHAEL MCNULTY, aged 10 years, son of THOMAS MCNULTY, of Bards-avenue, Staten Island, was accidentally drowned while bathing in Button's Mill-pond. GEORGE SPEAD, aged 35 years, Corporal of Company C, Third Regiment Irish Brigade, was this morning accidentally drowned while bathing at the United States Revenue Wharf, Quarantine, Staten Island.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—GUARD LAFAYETTE.—This regiment, Col. DE TROBRIAND, will leave for the seat of war to-day. The men will not land in this City at all, but will proceed by boat to Camden, from whence cars will be taken to Washington.

The Irish Brigade.

In response to inquiries from Philadelphia, Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth, writes:

HEAD-QUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1861.

Capt. Hugh Rodgers:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 24th inst. has been duly received. In reply, I beg to state that it is the intention of a number of officers of the Sixty-ninth New-York State Militia, to raise a regiment to be known as the Sixty ninth Volunteers, or the First Regiment of the Irish Brigade. This regiment will be commanded by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, and the Irish Brigade—of which it is to form a part—by Gen. JAMES SHIELDS.

We shall feel happy to receive the coöperation of our military friends in Philadelphia in this undertaking, and we trust they will lose no time in embodying themselves as a regiment, as it is not expected that the ranks of our brigade will be long in filling up. However, if the military Irishmen of your city bestir themselves, they may be in time to join us as the Second Regiment of the Irish Brigade.

I shall be glad to hear from you again on this subject, and to afford you any additional information you may require. I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

ROBERT NUGENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

THE TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.—This house has been thronged during the month of August, and every available nook and corner occupied. It will be thinning out about the 1st of September, somewhat, but the Messrs. MANSFIELD have consented, in order to accommodate their guests, to extend the season to the middle of the month, and will receive boarders by the day or week.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The greatest purifiers of the Blood, and correctives of the Liver and Stomach, ever known.

Shirts Made to Order.
Collars, Stocks, Ties, Hosiery, &c.,
At extremely low prices,
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
T. C. GRANNIS, Agent.

Hardie's Army Trunk.
[Patent applied for.]
Bed, Settee, Chair, Table and Writing-desk combined.
For sale by GROUCH & FITZGERALD,
No. 1 Maiden-lane, and No. 556 Broadway.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine medicines. Personal attention on the part of the proprietor. Prescriptions dispensed with great care.

Princess Alice Balmorals.
The most bewitching little bootee for children. Something new, good and cheap. At LANDON'S, No. 440 Broadway.

Fall Style of Gentlemen's Dress Hats will be issued on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1861. Also, new styles of soft hats and caps for gents, boys and youth, by [illegible] TERRY, No. 397 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

GROAT.—In this City, at the residence of her mother, ELLEN A. GROAT, aged 16 years, eldest daughter of Augusta Groat.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

McBRIEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 29, EMELINE McBRIEN, wife of Charles McBrien, aged 24 years, 4 months and 29 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 58 Hester-st.

DE ANGELIS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 29, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, of this City, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 West 27th-st.

BLEAKLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 28, Mrs. ELIZA H., wife of John F. Bleakley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 50 West 47th-st., on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HAWKHURST.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 29, ISRAEL HAWKHURST, in the 87th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his son-in-law, John Allen, Washington-av., three doors south of Fulton-av., on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, to Waterbury, L. I., for interment.

KIMBERLY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 29, DAVID KIMBERLY, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 Hicks-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

EDWARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday night, Aug. 29, C. HENRY EDWARDS, aged 48 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 75 4th-place, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock.

YOUNGS.—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Friday morning, Aug. 30, at the residence of his father, ALFRED CLARENCE, eldest son of Daniel T. and M. G. Youngs.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday next, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Hicksville Station, Long Island Railroad, on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from New-York, and return the same day.

CRAMPTON.—SARAH MARIETTA WARD, only daughter of Henry E. and C. W. Crampton, aged 6 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) the 31st inst., at the residence of her parents, Locust-st., Union-place, near Cypress Hills Cemetery, L. I.

LALIN.—At William's Bridge, on Friday morning, Aug. 30, CHARLES JOSEPH LALIN, in the 24th year of his age.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

HEARD.—At Canandaigua, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, WILLIAM HEARD, in the 83d year of his age.

WAUD.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, FLORENCE, only daughter of William and Sarah Wand, aged 3 years, 1 month and 9 days.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 463.—AUG. 30, 1861.
60, 47, 16, 82, 43, 2, 64, 59, 74, 25, 62, 51.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 464.—AUG. 30, 1861.
45, 59, 41, 23, 66, 70, 34, 1, 27, 16, 8, 65, 69.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

AT A LATE MEETING OF THE SECOND COMPANY NATIONAL GUARD, the following resolutions were adopted, in view of the death of Col. FARNHAM, of the Fire Zouaves, and late Lieutenant in the Second Company:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the course of an inscrutable Providence, to remove by death, in the midst of a useful and patriotic career, and in a trying emergency in our country's history—a brave soldier, esteemed friend, respected gentleman, and honored citizen—NOAH L. FARNHAM, who departed this life in the City of Washington, Aug. 14, 1861, of wounds received on the battle-field while gallantly leading his command; and

Whereas, we, the Second Company National Guard, intimately associated with him in all the relationships of brother soldier, friend, gentleman and citizen, deem it appropriate to place on record and transmit to his friends and the community the testimony of our high appreciation of his worth, talents and virtues, as a soldier and a man; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the decree of Him who gave and taketh away, we feel that in the death of Col. FARNHAM, who has ever borne an unstained reputation, and an inflexible adherence to justice and right, we have lost a valued companion and a noble example.

Resolved, That as a fellow soldier, holding a position of honor and responsibility, we felt proud to be led by an officer so efficient and intelligent—the confidence thus reposed in him being verified by the high estimation of his military associates and his heroic conduct on the battle-field.

Resolved, That while we may wish that he might have been spared to experience the desire of his heart, and see liberty established in a more enlarged degree in our country and the world, we rejoice to feel that he has been transported to a realm where he may experience forever the most perfect freedom.

Resolved, That we sympathize and condole with his bereaved parents, brothers and sisters, in the loss of their beloved one, and trust that the Divine Comforter will mete out to them spiritual consolation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family and published in the daily papers.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer BREMEN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per the EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 31st day of August, at 10½ A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. [illegible] Broadway.
This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING THE necessary military capacity, and able to raise two companies in two weeks, (men recruited in the country preferred,) the expenses of which will be paid by the regiment, can have the position of Major in a regiment of Ridemen, which has marching orders on Sept. 15. There are also vacancies for one captain and three lieutenants, for gentlemen of military experience, and for a competent and honest Quartermaster, able to pay the debts of the regiment, consisting of five hundred dollars, which will shortly be refunded by the Government. Address WARRIOR, Box 140 *Times* Office, stating age, occupation, etc.

SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—GOVERNOR'S GUARDS—Accepted by the United States and State Government. None but efficient officers will be received. Recruits go into camp as soon as received, and pay and rations commence immediately. Head-quarters Centre Market, open every day. Apply personally or by letter, to Col. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

MILITARY MEN, ATTENTION.—A FIRST Lieutenant's position is vacant in a first-class regiment now in the United States service, and encamped in Maryland. A man who is a good soldier, and can bring 25 good men, will be given the position immediately, with pay to commence at once. Address Box [illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WHO served during three years in the French Army, a commission in a volunteer regiment about to start for the seat of war. Address A. B., [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed,

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, continue to solicit Patents in the United States, and in all foreign countries, on the most reasonable terms. Consultations and pamphlets of advice in English and German free on application to the office.

Read the following testimonials from the three last Commissioners of Patents:

Messrs. MUNN & Co.: I take pleasure in stating that while I held the office of Commissioner of Patents more than one-fourth of all the business of the office came through your hands. I have no doubt that the public confidence thus indicated has been fully deserved, as I have always observed, in all your intercourse with the Office, a marked degree of promptness, skill, and fidelity to the interests of your employers. Yours, very truly,
CHAS. MASON.

READ WHAT HON. JOSEPH HOLT, THE GREAT PATRIOT, SAYS:

Messrs. MUNN & Co.: It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duties of Solicitors of Patents while I had the honor of holding the office of Commissioner. Your business was very large, and you sustained (and, I doubt not, justly deserved) the reputation of energy, marked ability, and uncompromising fidelity in performing your professional engagements.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, J. HOLT.

Messrs. MUNN & Co.—Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to say that during the time of my holding the office of Commissioner of Patents, a very large proportion of the business of inventors before the Patent-office was transacted through your agency, and that I have ever found you faithful and devoted to the interests of your clients, as well as eminently qualified to perform the duties of Patent Attorneys with skill and accuracy.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, WM. D. BISHOP.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have been engaged in soliciting Patents for over sixteen years, and more than Fifteen Thousand Patents have been granted through their Agency.

LADIES' BRAID BRACELETS,
One and Two Dollars each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL,
302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 3 stamps.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. English Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrian Carpets, Rugs, Shades, Druggets, Floor Oil-Cloths, (one to eight yards wide,) at a great reduction in prices. Buyers are invited to examine those splendid new goods, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms, at No. 99 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG lady of respectability, recently thrown out of employment, desires to find a home with a retired American family; one consisting of gentleman and wife and small children only, would be sought in preference to any other; in compensation she will sew, take care of the children, do light housework, or wait upon an invalid; nothing asked beyond a home; satisfactory reference for character will be given. Address M. W. C., Box No. 182 Times Office.

AS NURSE AND WAITINGMAID.—WANTED, by an American young girl, a situation to take care of children; understands ladies' hair-dressing; no objections to travel. Apply at her present employer's, No. 21 West 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a respectable private family; will assist with children or in fine washing; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, Friday and Saturday, at No. 59 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 10 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. [illegible] 7th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a competent girl, with excellent references, three years in her last situation; she is a competent chambermaid and laundress; does up linen and fluting in style; wages, $7. Call or address No. 184 East [illegible]-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—[illegible] young woman, [illegible] recommended for honesty and competency, desires a situation, in City or country, any distance; will be found [illegible] competent for her duties; no objection to assist in [illegible]; wages low to a good place. Apply at No. [illegible]

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two young women wish situations, the one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; both are willing to do the whole work of a small family; are willing and obliging; they wish to go four or five hundred miles in the country. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman well recommended; also, by a very nice colored woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted for a smart, well recommended girl, experienced in doing all kinds of general housework; a very excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; is a girl who is not fond of going out; very obliging, neat and quick about her work; will take moderate wages for the sake of getting a steady place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman, with superior reference, wishes a situation in City or country; can cook, bake, wash and iron and make butter. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting the latest styles. Apply at No. 192 East 3[illegible]-st., second floor. Mrs. POWELL.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young woman wishes to procure a situation in City or country to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good dairymaid; is willing to make herself generally useful in a family. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation—to-day, if possible; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is also an excellent butter maker. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION wanted by a hardworking but respectable girl to do general housework or good, plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; steady, obliging and trustworthy; wages will be very moderate either for the City or country; references unexceptionable. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English woman, an opportunity to return to England; would give her services as lady's or children's maid as equivalent for passage. Call for two days, at the second floor, No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and make for ladies and children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 179 East 22d-st., corner 1st-av., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable and steady English person, lately arrived, who thoroughly understands her business; would wait on a lady; good needlewoman; good reference; member of Baptist Church. Apply at the jewelry-store No. 284 1st-av., from 9 to 3 o'clock, or by letter.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress or to do light chamberwork; can assist in sewing and can work Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American woman, as waitress and chambermaid, or would do general housework for two in family; good reference; the country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 349 6th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; and can produce first-rate City references. Address A. B., Box No. 190 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; can take good care of horses and drive; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; the most satisfactory references given. Address J. W. H., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man; will be found civil, willing and obliging, with long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver for City or country; can take care of greenhouse or hothouse if required; best reference produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted by a steady, sober and capable man; will be found willing and faithful; has long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver for City or country; can take care of a greenhouse; best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a man with 12 years' experience and good references. Address E. G. C., Box No. 129 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation to work on a farm, (adjacent to the City preferred;) can drive and take care of horses; is willing to make himself as useful as he can; good reference. Call or address for two days, No. 196 Varick-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; also, the care of greenhouse and grapery; and understands the pruning of fruit trees and the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate planter. City reference to be given. Address J. M. D., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN IS ANXIOUS to engage in a gentleman's family; he is a good driver and understands the care of horses and harness; is a good milker and understands the management of stock; is willing to make himself useful; can refer to his last employer; wages to suit the times. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

DRY-GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—A smart, active, industrious salesman, who is willing to travel, and can command a good Western trade, may address, with references, Box No. 541 Post-office, Birmingham, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FURNISHED house, with garden, stables, and every convenience for a first-class residence, with eight acres of land, and situated on Long Island Sound. For particulars apply at No. 23 Platt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BETWEEN Union-square and 23d-st.; if rented to a small family, the owner's family, of three, will take a large portion of the rent in board; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Apply to GRIFFIN & GULICK, No. 62 East 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTIETH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small, genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 23d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 46 Front-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE business property in Brooklyn will be exchanged for a country place in the vicinity of this city. Must be in good order and well improved. Apply to the owner, A. REED, No. 195 Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm, with house and barn, of 20 or 30 acres, not more than from 2 to 3 hours from this City, a fine paying property, renting for over $1,000 a year. Apply to F. HEALTH No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

ENGLISH SOLES AND STILTON CHEESE for dinner to-day. For sale—English Soles, Yarmouth Bloaters, Kippen Herring, Home-made Ginger Wine, $1 50 per gallon, 40 cents per bottle. Dunlop's Ale, $1 25 per dozen, 25 cents allowed for bottles. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 10th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND IA. RAILROAD—A meeting of the Bondholders of this road will be held on MONDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock, at the office of Holbrook & Nelson, No. 70 Wall-st. By order of the Receivers. S. M. RAISBECK, Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000,
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent. may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

TO LET.

A GOOD HOUSE AT CHEAP RENT.—THE excellent English-basement house No. 103 East 18th-st., near Irving-place, will be rented low from now till the 1st of next May. Carpets and gas fixtures may be had with the house, if desired. Inquire, for three days, of Rev. Mr. FIELD, *Evangelist* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

LANDLORDS HAVING HOUSES IN THE upper part of the City to let, cannot do better than to place them in the hands of JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av. Mr. KAVANAGH buys and sells real estate on commission, and takes charge of tenant property. He makes his charge for letting and collecting moderate. He has many applications for small houses, from $300 to $600 a year. He refers, by permission, to:

S. V. Hoffman, Esq., No. 202 5th-av.
Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., No. 142 West 14th-st.
William H. Leggett, Esq., No. 9 East 16th-st.
Jordon L. Mott, Jr, Esq., Mott Haven, and several others.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET—AT A REDUCED RENT TO A GOOD tenant—a neat three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, No. 308 West 35th-st., near 8th-av., containing all the modern improvements and chandeliers; it is newly papered and painted. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 109 EAST 51st-st., near Lexington-av.; parlor, kitchen and two bedrooms; gas, water, marble mantels, wardrobes, &c. Rent, $11 per month. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

RENT $250.—TO LET, THE LOWER PART OF the new house, No. 560 Broome-st. Contains gas fixtures, range, stationary tubs, baths, etc. Would suit a small family only.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 3 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms, if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the large house 33 by 58, No. 11 West 16th-st., near the 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 128 Duane-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family; rent $400 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* t which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Orocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals,
will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A MINISTER OF the Moravian Church, residing in a very healthful and picturesque country place, easy of access, desires to take charge of the education of two or three boys, who will enjoy the care and comforts of a home. The branches taught, those usual in a course preparatory for college or business. References: Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector of the College Grammar School, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn; Libbeus Chapman, Esq., of the firm of Chapman & Hitchcock, Wall-st., New-York; Rev. H. A. Brickenstein, No. 263 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

For further references and particulars, address Rev. E. T. KLUGE, Emmaus, Lehigh Co., Penn.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to

Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 40 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES McFARLAND WILL REOPEN their school on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 476 Pacific-st., near Powers, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO PLACE A YOUNG LADY IN A family school of not more than five pupils. Address PARENT, Box No. 847 Post-office, with City references.

MISS E. C. FORBES' SCHOOL, AT NO. 22 North Moore-street, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept, 9.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.

WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN WITHOUT charge to those who attend the Willow-place Institute, No. 35. English, French and Italian, $10 per term.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.

GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 292 Henry-st.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REOPENING, SEPT. 2.
Young gentlemen fitted for business or for College.
Terms moderate. See the Circular.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding)—No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. It is very accessible to students from every part of the City; also to those coming from Harlem, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive—eight distinct departments, twenty able professors and teachers, four courses of lectures with experiments. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 599 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 260 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School. No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

CITY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 85 Macdougal-st. Parents and guardians wishing to place their children where they will receive a thorough English and French education, with the requisite accomplishments, and strict attention to morals and deportment, may depend on receiving perfect satisfaction at the above-named establishment, with the advantage of having them under their own eye, and also on moderate terms to suit the times. For circulars and references apply as above.

N. B.—A young French lady wishing an English education in return for assistance in the French class, would be received. The School will reopen, MONDAY, Sept. 2.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Home Lawn Family School, at Middletown, Connecticut, affords all the benefits of private tuition, the number being strictly limited to twelve pupils. Boys prepared for the counting-house or any class in College. Term begins Sept. 23. For further particulars, see circulars, to be had at the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Depository, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

MRS. G. H. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. From the first week in September Mrs. DUREN will be at home, and happy to receive parents or guardians who may wish to communicate with her.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Competent professors and teachers are employed in the various departments. Military drill will receive special attention. Apply to

A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING $5.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, by his new practical system acquired by experience, dispenses with all text books, theories, and teaches the pupil to originate his own entries, and carry on his books as in real business. Apply this day.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER COLLEGE, NO. 49 West 15th-st., New-York. Studies will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 2d day of September.

JOSEPH DURTHALLER, S. J., President.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FARMS.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

A farm of five acres, house, barn, fruit, ornamental and forest trees—all in good order—situated one mile from Bay-shore, and a quarter of a mile from the Staten Island Railroad station.

Also, a cottage on the Bay shore, one acre of land—something nice. For particulars address

J. P. FAY, South-side Post-office, Staten Island.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

SMALL FARM WANTED—WITH PLAIN buildings, well watered, within 1 to 1½ hours' ride from New-York, worth $2,000 to $4,000. Soil must be deep and rich, and well adapted for fruit and market-gardening. Address, with full particulars, L. HUBERT, Box 2,439 New-York Post-office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A FINE FARM and country seat of 40 acres; the soil is good; buildings nearly new; running spring water at the door, and an abundance of fruit of every kind. Price reasonable. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

FARM WANTED—NEAR NEWARK, N. J., OR improved property in the City of Newark, in exchange for a very desirable dwelling-house in the City of New-York. Apply to J. ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HOUSE TO LET IN PASSAIC VILLAGE, N. J.—Two stories, 10 rooms, on the banks of the Passaic River, a few hundred yards from the dépôt, from whence trains leave 20 times daily. Commutation fare only 7 cents per trip. Rent to May 1, only $86. Also a large house, 2 stories and attic, 15 rooms, newly built; will be rented low. Inquire of COFFIN & KENWORTHY, corner of Duane and West sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE, a neat commodious house, with garden, carriage-house, &c., situated in a healthy location, with a view of the water; short distance from the Castleton Landing. Apply to A. W. SEXTON, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Trustees of Schools and others, throughout the country, should state what teachers are wanted; parents, the kind of school desired for their children; and teachers wishing situations should send particulars of qualifications. Teachers and educational correspondents wanted for the Institute in all sections. Inclose stamps for circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF FIVE YEARS' EXperience in teaching,—a graduate of Lasell Seminary, Mass.,—and who has been connected a year with Mount Holyoke Seminary, desires an engagement, either as teacher in a private family, or in a young ladies' seminary. Qualifications: Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and higher English. Address, A. R., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, New-York City. Best references given.

TO PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.—A gentleman, experienced as a teacher of English branches, wishes to take a pecuniary interest in some established academy or some private school in New-York or Brooklyn. If advisable, he would reside in the Institution; references and all particulars on an interview. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 161 New-York *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH gentleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first Institutes of this City, to board in an American or English family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., *Times* Office, Box No. 104.

THREE TEACHERS WANTED.—FAIR SALARIES.—A very competent German gentleman, for the piano-forte; a well qualified German lady for the piano-forte and drawing and painting; an excellent male teacher of classics and sciences (if elocution also preferred). Call personally, at [illegible], and ask for the Military Institute and Ladies Seminary.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WELL qualified to teach all the English branches and to care for children, wants a situation in a school or seminary, or as instructress in a private family; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home; best of references. Address T. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, HIGHLY RECOMmended, offer their services to teach French, music, needlework, &c.; are willing to take classes in schools as well as at their family's residences; or to give private lessons. Apply at No. 3 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 A. M.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," NO. 596 BROADWAY—A reliable Educational Agency for schools and teachers. A few first-class female teachers are wanted. Personal applications necessary. Parents are gratuitously supplied with circulars of good schools.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE of teaching the English branches, French, drawing, and rudiments of music, and who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a school or private family; best of references given and required. Address Miss A. R. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of a New-England College, desires an engagement either as teacher in a private family or of the classical department in a Seminary, and has had experience in both capacities. Address C. D., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Best references given.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 166 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN, WHO has been teaching for several years, French, German, Spanish and Italian, in the high schools, wishes a situation as teacher; best references given. Address G. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

A LADY, FOR MANY YEARS A TEACHER, would instruct in English, French and music, for her board or a small salary; unexceptionable reference given. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST schools in the City can give an hour or two to private instruction in classics, English and French, or would coach a lad for college. Address A., Box 160 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS AT PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, the undersigned, Executors of the will of Joseph Konigmacher, deceased, in execution of the directions of said will, will sell by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, late of said deceased, to wit: The well-known and popular watering-place known as

"THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,"

In the County of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, 13 miles northeast from Lancaster, 18 miles southwest from Reading, and on the Downington, Ephrata and Harrisburgh Turnpike Road, 59 miles west of Philadelphia, 38 miles east of Harrisburgh, and 11 miles north of the Bird-in-Hand station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The property consists of

77⅞ ACRES OF LAND,

Part of it excellent farming land, and part mountain land, covered with fine chestnut and other timber, with numerous springs of the purest water, which are conducted to douches and baths. The buildings are extensive, and capable of entertaining

FIVE HUNDRED VISITORS.

This watering-place and summer resort has every season since its commencement been well patronized, at times to its full capacity, and this year has its full proportion in comparison with similar places.

The Columbia and Reading Railroad, now being constructed, passes within one-quarter of a mile of the Springs, and when completed will make

"THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS"

The most convenient of access of all the fashionable watering-places.

Possession and a good title will be given on the first day of April next, or immediately, if desired.

Sale will begin at 1 o'clock of said day.

ADAM KONIGMACHER,
WM. CARPENTER. } Executors.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of hotel furniture—the furniture of a watering-place hotel, consisting of double, single and ¾ first-class hair mattresses, straw palliasses, straw and husk mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, counterpanes, quilts, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, oil-cloth and straw matting, black-walnut dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet tables, inclosed washstands, toilet sets, towel-stands, toweling, &c., small mahogany frame mirrors, double and single black-walnut cottage bedsteads, black-walnut cane-seat chairs, arm-chairs, cocoa matting, gas fixtures, lamps, dinner sets, crockery, glassware, &c., sofas, lounges, foot-stools, curtains, cornices and shades, iron safe, reading-room furniture and refrigerators. The above furniture has been used but one season; it is now in fine order. Catalogues ready early Saturday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofa, covered in hair-cloth; enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, sea grass do., black walnut writing desk, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, maple cane-seat chairs, black walnut extension dining-table, mahogany rockers, covered in plush, &c. Also, a large assortment of white and gilt crockery, glassware, cooking stoves, &c.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., genteel household furniture, rosewood piano, parlor suites, rosewood bed-room furniture, sofas, tête-a-têtes, lounges, feather beds and bedding, bedsteads, tables, chairs, carpets, oil-cloths. Also, the effects of a lager beer establishment, soda-water counter, &c., &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, feather beds, wardrobes, two wagons, lot of brandy, rum, cigars, kitchen furniture, &c.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD PIANist to travel with Gen. Tom Thumb. Apply to G. A. WELLS, American Museum, from 9 to 2 o'clock to-day.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A small family, in Brooklyn or New-York; must be in a desirable neighborhood, with all the modern improvements and low rent. Address, for three days, stating full particulars, the lowest terms, &c., EVANS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A family of four persons; must be in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn; a two-story or small three-story house preferred; reference undoubted. Address, giving location, terms, description of house, &c., A. J. B., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, and, *instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West [illegible], Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of th best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of this Department, in New-York City, No. 51 Walker-st., until Saturday, Sept. 7, at 12 M., for supplying five thousand pairs of army blankets, to weigh not less than eight pounds to the pair—for the use of the volunteers called for under General Order No. 78.

Samples must in all cases accompany bids.

As the contract which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be on account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government for that purpose.

CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General S. N. Y.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 3 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made, in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch at	4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at	5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return	$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE REGATTA.—The fast and commodious steamboat TIGER, will make an excursion to Whitestone on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1861. Leaving as follows: Peck-slip, 8.30 A. M.; Broome-st., 8.40; 10th-st., 9; 86th-st., 9.15; Harlem, 9.30. This boat will accompany the yachts until the race is over, and return to the City. Fare 25 cents each way.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER—For sale in kegs, of 5 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 9 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

G. E. MENDUM.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICATIONS.—The only efficacious, harmless and unobjectionable substitute for the health-destroying "Female Pills," and other injurious and worthless medicines can be obtained only at No. 221 6th-av., private entrance. Price $2. Relief guaranteed. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.

JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.

HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

THE CREDITORS OF VOLNEY ELLIOTT are hereby notified to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of September, as a dividend will then be made of all funds in their hands.

BEATTY & MITCHELL,
Assignees of VOLNEY ELLIOTT,
No. 231 Washington-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS, SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, 831 and the author 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!

Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM McDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal.—He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. Powers' sure specific remedies for Syphilitic, Mercurial and all other delicate diseases. For certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing else can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced.

JUST PUBLISHED.

VALUABLE REPORTS ON SPERMATORRHEA and other Diseases affecting the Physical Condition of Old and Young, by the Acting-Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary in such cases. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chologue—$1 50 Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. WARD, No. 12 LAIGHT-st., has made the important discovery of the only infallible and safe remedy for monthly obstructions. Dr. WARD'S great benefactor. Packages of the remedy $3, sent to any address.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MATCHES WITHOUT SULPHUR—FOR the sick room, parlor and for smoker's use, free from smoke or smell. Price 25 cents per dozen boxes; 150 in each box; or $1 for 50 boxes.

STRATTA MATCH COMPANY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF

LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,

Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from

NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR HAVANA,

The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,

armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

☞ Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Second Cabin to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Second Cabin to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY	Sept. 14
On MONDAY	Oct. 14
On MONDAY	Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—No. 18 City Hall. United States passports furnished from Washington in thirty-six hours, by H. H. RICE, Notary Public, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

PASSPORTS.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS prepared and issued at the Government Agency, No. 34½ Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TRACY and al., against CHARLES STREET.—Summons, &c.—To CHARLES STREET, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the Office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the second day of April, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number eighteen William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-two cents, with interest thereon from twenty-ninth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 30, 1861.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au31-law6wS Plaintiff's Att'ys, No. 18 William-st.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TRACY AND al., against CHARLES STREET—Summons, &c.—To CHARLES STREET, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall in said City, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. eighteen William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest thereon from the 27th day of March, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 28, 1861.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au31-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON.
au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
je8-law6mS* of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
IN THE AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

At each of which will be produced the domestic Drama MICHAEL EARLE: or the "FAYRE MAID OF LICHFIELD," which is full of thrilling interest from the commencement to the close, inculcating a powerful moral lesson in the TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE AND PUNISHMENT OF VICE.

Also, the laughable and inimitable Farce,

THE HAUNTED CHAMBER,

which is received with perfect raptures of applause—making the most attractive entertainment in the City, and every way equal to those of other establishments where the price of admission is double that of the Museum. Yet, in addition to all this, is to be seen at all hours, without extra charge,

THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
OR RIVER HORSE,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT.
The most extraordinary creature in the whole animal kingdom.
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
which is so graphically described in the book of Job. He is strictly an
AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,
living under the water or out of it; will float on top of water,
WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER,
under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING, as if frolicking in his native stream, the historic Nile. He is accompanied by
SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that historic tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria,
A LIVING SHARK,
beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
the Talented Young Violinist, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

The great American Comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
As GIL,
In the three-act drama of
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
And as
TOODLES,
EVERY NIGHT

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
BEST QUARTETTE IN THE PROFESSION.
Master SAMUEL and Master BOBBY, the smallest Banjoist and Jig Dancer in the World.
CHARLEY FOX, J. STRATTON, MASTER LEON, and GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 3 Elizabeth-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, BY THE OUTSIDE ROUTE.—The commodious and well-known steamboat KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. pier on SUNDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M., landing at Fort Hamilton and Cliffwood each way. Returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M., Fort Hamilton at 4½, and arrive in the City by 5 o'clock. Persons desirous of an opportunity of viewing the fortifications of the harbor, including Fort Lafayette, Sandy Hook, Highlands of Navesink and the Atlantic Ocean, will find this a good opportunity. Fare to Keyport, 25 cents; Fort Hamilton, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to Keyport and back, 40 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE 50 CENTS.—Steamer CROTON, Capt. DUMONT, leaves (Sunday included)

10th-st., E. R.	7:15 A. M.	Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.
Spring-st., N. R.	8:10 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9 A. M.

Leave the Banks at 2:30 P. M.

N. B.—After this date the following landings will be discontinued: Broome-st., Brooklyn and 30th-st.

AUG. 29, 1861.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh—Fare 50 cents, excursion tickets 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock, Sing Sing at 4, Yonkers at 5.30.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¾.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southold, Mattituck, &c.

FARE TO ALBANY REDUCED.—PASSAGE between New-York and Albany by People's Line of steamers NEW WORLD and ISAAC NEWTON is reduced to 50 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] We built a fire, and [illegible] some green corn and apples, which, with a few [illegible] of [illegible] and a [illegible] of [illegible] we were fortunately provided [illegible] heartily relished. Turning to leave, I [illegible] of blooming portulaccas, standing on the porch of [illegible] deserted tenement, which forcibly reminded me [illegible]'s beautiful lines:

"Wandering I found on my ruinous walk,
By the dial-stone, aged and green,
One rose of the wilderness left on its stalk,
To mark where the garden had been."

Eighteen or twenty miles further on, and just as the shades of night began to thicken, we reached the [illegible] House, a most excellent wayside inn, kept [illegible] good Union man, who thinks the time for him to [illegible] toward the rising sun has not yet arrived. [illegible] tidy wife soon spread us a fragrant meal, after which we were shown to large airy rooms, and that [illegible] Slaveholding State, clean beds, where the [illegible] was as immaculate as Allie Dinmont's, and as [illegible] as the statue in Don Giovanni. May peace [illegible] over the pastorals around that cheerful home!

A GLIMPSE OF THE REBELS.

The next morning we pushed on to a little town [illegible] Lebanon, sixty miles from Rolla, arriving [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon. Here we found a [illegible] of rebel soldiers, who had come from Springfield the day before to take formal possession of [illegible] town. They at first gathered around us and stared as though they had never seen civil-looking white [illegible]; but it was not long before they grew on intimate terms with us, and freely pressed us with invitation to smoke and drink. We talked to them freely and unreservedly, and they in turn poured into [illegible] all the wrongs, real and imaginary, of the [illegible], invariably clinching their remarks with the assertion that "They never could be conquered."

[illegible] young Captain in the Confederate Army [illegible], and an exceedingly agreeable fellow by the by, remarked to me in the course of some conversation, [illegible] the National forces were completely routed at [illegible] battle of Springfield, and that it was one of the [illegible] decisive battles ever won.

"We [illegible] consider it in the North," I replied.

"Well, what do you think of it, candidly?" he [illegible]

"[illegible] it was a drawn battle," I answered. "We [illegible] Manassas was disgraceful, but we are well satisfied with the conduct of our troops at Springfield."

"Well," continued he, "I think you were utterly [illegible]"

"Why did you not follow up the victory, then?"

"We had but three rounds of ammunition left."

"But you said awhile ago that but six or seven [illegible] of your force was engaged in the fight?"

"[illegible] more."

"Where, then, was your reserve of ten or fifteen [illegible]"

"Well," he answered somewhat reluctantly, "Gen. Price was in favor of pursuing, but McCulloch opposed it, and they came near quarreling on [illegible]"

"I will tell you," said I, "how we look upon this [illegible], and how it will be written down by the historian. Four thousand five hundred men marched out, [illegible] four times their number in battle; fought [illegible] for six hours and crippled them so badly that [illegible] could not pursue."

[illegible] our conversation I asked him if he thought [illegible] Southern man as good as five Northern men. [illegible] expressed himself firmly in that belief.

"After the battle of Springfield," said I?

"[illegible]"

"Well," I replied, "that is refreshing. You remind me of the man in the play: 'Go it, old Allbow—That's right! Keep it up, old fellow!'"

[illegible] conversation was here interrupted by the crowd [illegible] toward the parlor to hear the landlord's daughter [illegible] "sweet young girl, as they say down South, [illegible] "Dixie." I was kindly offered a front seat at [illegible] entertainment, but respectfully declined, telling [illegible], to their evident annoyance, that it was a favorite [illegible] the North, and that our bands now played [illegible]. She accompanied herself on a piano, [illegible] great delight of her auditors, many of whom, I [illegible], had never before heard one, and afterward [illegible] that brilliant operatic gem, entitled "Root, [illegible] or Die." "De gustibus," &c.

HOW THE REBELS ARE UNIFORMED.

[illegible] uniform of the Confederate Army, as Lady [illegible] would say, is "multiform." Those who [illegible] their conceptions of the appearance of rebel [illegible] from pictures in *Harper's Weekly*, would hardly recognize one on sight. They are not *uniformed*, and generally speaking, it is impossible to distinguish a colonel from a private. The only mark of [illegible] about them, except their arms, is a piece [illegible] stitched on the left shoulder. I was told [illegible] white flannel was the distinguished mark of the [illegible] troops, yellow that of Arkansas, red that of [illegible], and so on. Of course this only applies to [illegible] Army in the Southwest.

OUR ARRIVAL IN SPRINGFIELD.

After leaving Lebanon, we pushed on 15 miles further amid a drenching rain, and halted at a wayside [illegible] the night. The next afternoon, about 4 [illegible], we reached Springfield. We found no [illegible] thrown out, and drove up to Gen. Price's quarters, without encountering any obstructions whatever. The General received us haughtily, and, [illegible] documents, [illegible] who passed [illegible] arranged the matter, [illegible] to the farm [illegible] Gen. Lyon [illegible] Phelps, who has battled [illegible] Secession with a zeal that some of the [illegible] men in Missouri would do well to imitate, received us cordially and insisted upon our remaining [illegible] hospitable mansion during our stay.

A FEW FACTS RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF GEN. LYON.

It appears that after the death of Gen. Lyon, which [illegible] about 9 o'clock in the morning of the battle, [illegible] was placed in an ambulance for removal to [illegible], but the driver, or some one else, acting [illegible] principle that "a living ass is better than a dead [illegible]," (no pun intended,) laid it on the ground to make room for a wounded soldier, and there remained till evening, when a flag of truce was sent for it, which was successful in recovering it. [illegible] laid upon a table in his former head-quarters, and after the wounded soldiers had received what little attention could be bestowed [illegible] them in the hurry of the hour, an effort [illegible] made to preserve it by injecting arsenic into [illegible] veins; but a retreat had been ordered, and the [illegible] relinquished the undertaking. The next [illegible] Mrs. Phelps, learning that the body of the General was still lying in town, asked and obtained permission to bury it. She first placed it in a kind of [illegible] near her house, but entertaining fears, most [illegible] groundless, that it would be disturbed by [illegible] soldiers of Gen. Parson's Brigede, which is encamped on her farm, she quietly had it removed and [illegible]. It had been placed in an ordinary coffin, [illegible] with velvet, the whole inclosed in an air-tight [illegible]. When disinterred, it had undergone considerable decomposition, almost enough to prevent recognition.

The General was killed by a small rifle ball, which [illegible] entirely through his body, entering on the left [illegible] in the region of the heart. He had previously [illegible] wounded in the thigh, but continued to fight as [illegible] nothing had happened.

Major Sturgiss, who assumed command of the [illegible] after the first day's retreat, for the reason that [illegible] Siegel had not, as was generally supposed, then [illegible] his commission as a General, says that he [illegible] no idea that the remains of Gen. Lyon were not [illegible] the Army until they were twenty-five miles from [illegible] field.

THE BATTLE-FIELD A FORTNIGHT AFTER THE FIGHT.

There still remain about seventy-five or one hundred unburied bodies upon the field of battle, besides [illegible] number of horses. The bodies are in every [illegible] those of National soldiers, and are generally [illegible] on hard gravelly ridges. Those who fell in the [illegible], or where the ground was soft, have been hid [illegible] view. The stench arising from the field is not [illegible] overpowering as might be supposed. With a single exception, every face has turned as black as an [illegible], and that one, strange to say, persists in retaining its Circassian characteristic. In several instances, the visitor can distinctly see where the wounded [illegible] have dragged themselves from the places [illegible] they fell to the shade afforded by the scrubby oak bushes in the field, and there, with [illegible] crimson tide of life ebbing away, and no kind hand [illegible] minister so trifling a thing as a cup of water, for want of which they were famishing, they laid down to die. Some of our wounded men, who [illegible] thus sought the shade, were not found for three [illegible] four days after the battle. What a succession of [illegible] those days must have been to them. Corporal Conant, of the First Missouri Regiment, was [illegible] on the field for four days, and is now doing [illegible]. Brave fellow. After he had fallen, though unable to get off his back, he fired twenty-five shots at [illegible] enemy.

OUR WOUNDED IN SPRINGFIELD.

[illegible] append to this letter a list of the wounded in the [illegible] hospitals at Springfield, taken from the hospital register. The wounded are generally getting [illegible] well, and in ten days one-fourth, possibly one-[illegible] of them will be able to leave. Lint, bandages [illegible] stimulants are greatly needed. Our Army was [illegible] supplied with all these articles, but after the battle [illegible] Rains, of the Confederate Army, seized upon [illegible] of our hospital stores, forty gallons of brandy [illegible] other things, and although ordered by Gen. [illegible] to return them, obstinately refused to do so, [illegible] he would rather stand a Court-martial than [illegible] with the order. Dr. Franklin, Brigade Surgeon of the Missouri forces, has been untiring in his [illegible] to relieve the sufferings of our disabled men.

EFFECT OF THE BATTLE.

[illegible] cannot be denied that the result of the battle at [illegible] field, and the withdrawal of our forces from [illegible] Southwest, have had a blighting effect upon the [illegible] cause in Missouri. It will require twenty-five thousand more men to redeem the State than it would [illegible] done three weeks ago. I speak that which I [illegible] when I say that hundreds, not to say thousands, [illegible] now flocking around the rebel standard, and [illegible] with all the zeal of religious fanatics, and [illegible] without asking or expecting a dollar of remuneration. The rebels now subsist chiefly on green [illegible]; they will tell you that Marion lived on [illegible] roots. Of course I have an abiding faith [illegible] ultimate success of the Union cause; but Gen. [illegible] especially, has just now a larger contract [illegible] than is generally supposed. The Government cannot afford to lose or even draw another battle in Missouri.

THE REBELLION IN ARIZONA.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT FILLMORE—DISGRACEFUL SURRENDER OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The Mesilla *Times*, of the 28th ult., furnishes the following interesting particulars of the capture of Fort Fillmore and surrender of the National troops:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Baylor commanding the Confederate forces at Fort Bliss, Texas, left there on the 24th ult., with the forces under his command, for the Mesilla Valley, with the design of protecting the citizens of Arizona, and relieving them of the oppression and presence of a large force of United States troops, and to prevent the further concentration of troops at this point. The force under his command was some 300 men.

On the night of the 24th, a position had been taken by the Confederate troops, within six hundred yards of Fort Fillmore, and pickets were placed out, and every precaution taken to storm the fort by surprise the next morning at daybreak. The plan would have been a complete success but for the desertion of a picket, who went into the fort and gave the alarm. The fort was alive in a few minutes, and it was evident the surprise was a failure.

The Confederate force then moved across the river, and at daylight took the town of Santo Thomas. Two companies of United States troops had been stationed there, but the birds had flown, evidently in great haste. Clothing, provisions, ammunition and supplies were left behind in considerable quantities. Eight prisoners were taken, disarmed, and then discharged, after being sworn not to fight against the Confederacy, Col. Baylor telling them that he would rather fight them than feed them.

About 10 o'clock the Confederate forces entered Mesilla, and were received with every manifestation of joy by the citizens. Vivas and hurrahs rang them welcome from every point. Preparations were immediately made to receive an attack from the United States troops, and the citizens offered all the forage and supplies they had at their command.

The United States troops were reported crossing the river about noon of the 25th. About 5 o'clock the clouds of dust indicated that the enemy were advancing for an attack towards the southern part of the city. The whole force was moved to that point, and every preparation made to give them the warmest of receptions. Several of the principal streets of Mesilla converge at the southern end of the town, the houses forming an angle, and they are quite scattered; old corrals, and the proximity of the corn fields make the position a very advantageous one for defence. The companies were stationed on the tops of the adobe houses and behind the corrals. Capt. Coopwood's company was mounted. The citizens posted themselves on the top of the houses on the principal streets, prepared to render assistance.

The enemy advanced to within 500 yards of our position and halted, and formed in line of battle, with two howitzers in the centre and the infantry, and on the wings cavalry, the whole force appearing to be about 500 men. A flag of truce was then sent to our position, with the modest demand to surrender the town unconditionally; the reply was, "that if they wished the town to come and take it." They unmasked their guns, and commenced firing bombs and grape into a town crowded with women and children, without having, in accordance with an invariable rule of civilized warfare, given notice to remove the women and children to a place of safety. Several shells were thrown in different parts of the town, fortunately without doing any injury to a single individual. Two companies were ordered to take their position on the top of the houses in the main plaza. The first shell thrown struck on the top of a building, on which was stationed a portion of Capt. Teele's company, and exploded.

After firing a couple of rounds of grape at the more advanced position of our force, the cavalry of the enemy made a charge, and had advanced to within three hundred yards of a corral, behind which Capt. Hardeman's Company were stationed. From forty to sixty shots were fired by this company, killing four and wounding four of the enemy, throwing them into confusion, and finally into retreat, their officers vainly trying to rally them. The order was given to charge four times to no purpose, and they retired in confusion, carrying with them the dead and wounded.

Capt. Coopwood's Company had been continually employed in deploying among the houses and corrals, first appearing mounted and then on foot, and appearing in many different directions. This and other movements, and the appearance of men both far and near, at many different points, succeeded in deceiving the enemy as to our real force. They were disheartened by their ill success in the charge, and as night was falling they drew off their force, in good order, in the direction of Fort Fillmore.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, Maj. Lynde evacuated Fort Fillmore with all his command, previously destroying much valuable property and munitions of war. The soldiers destroyed much of their company property, muskets, clothing, a blacksmith shop, bakery, and one of the quartermaster's storerooms had been completely burned down. The majority of the buildings were uninjured, and can be immediately occupied by the Confederate forces. The hospital stores, medicine and furniture were most completely broke up, and nearly all the arms and a large quantity of ammunition were destroyed. A great deal of valuable commissary stores and other property were unharmed, to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The United States troops retreated in the direction of Fort Staunton, and were seen by our scouts immediately after daylight, eight or ten miles east of Los Cruces, in the mountains. The whole command of Confederate troops were ordered in pursuit, and crowded on in full chase after the fugitives. The road lay over the table lands and mountains to pass in the Organos chain, by way of San Augustine Springs, over a route where there was no water, and the day was excessively warm.

Some six or seven miles on this side of San Augustine Springs, stragglers of the United States Infantry were overtaken, and the way to the Springs had the appearance of a complete rout. Guns were strung along the road, and cartridge boxes. The six miles to the Springs was a succession of charges; men were taken prisoners, and disarmed in squads; the artillery was captured, and the greater portion of the infantry were taken before the main command was reached.

Major Lynde was encamped near the San Augustine Springs, and had still some four hundred men with him, who formed in battle array on the appearance of the Confederate troops. Advance was made to charge on them by our troops, and they had reached within three hundred yards, with eager spirits for the fray, when a flag of truce was raised by the United States column, desiring to know on what conditions our commander would receive a surrender. The reply was an unconditional surrender—the same terms they had endeavored to dictate to the Confederate forces. This was sought to be modified by the United States commander, which request was refused, further than that they would be allowed two hours to remove their women and children to a place of safety. The United States commander finally agreed to an unconditional surrender.

In brief, during this day, *eleven companies of United States regular troops, mounted and foot, mustering seven hundred effective men, surrendered to two hundred and eighty Confederates, four pieces of cannon, arms, equipments, two hundred cavalry horses, mules and wagons, and two hundred and seventy head of beef cattle.*"

MR. NELSON OF TENNESSEE.

MR. NELSON'S SUBMISSION TO THE SECESSIONISTS—HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS MOTIVES.

The Knoxville *Whig*, of the 24th, contains the promised address of Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson to the people of East Tennessee. It occupies two columns of the *Whig*. After stating the causes which led to his flight, the mode of his arrest, the reasons for his Unionism, with which the reader is already familiar, he says:

While on the way to Richmond, I had some conversation with a portion of the Tennessee delegation to the Southern Congress, and during my stay there was visited by various members of Congress and other public men connected with the Southern Confederacy. The intense solicitude which was expressed, especially by the most prominent and distinguished of the original Secessionists, who, without any request on my part, volunteered their kind offices with generous liberality, in regard to the conciliation of the people of East Tennessee, and the unusual kindness and consideration with which I was treated as a prisoner, convinced me that I was in error in supposing that the military power would be exerted for any other purpose than that of retaining the Railroad and of resisting aggressive acts on our part.

Acting under this changed conviction, believing that, if I were retained as a prisoner, or punished with death, under any strained construction of the treason laws, my friends in East Tennessee would in either event retaliate by arresting public men of the opposite party here; that this would lead to counter arrests, and that the horrors of civil war would immediately exist among us, *I felt that it was due to you and to myself that I should obtain my release as soon as possible, on the best terms I could effect without dishonor*; and, after various informal propositions and consultations, I finally addressed to President Davis the following letter:

RICHMOND, Aug. 12, 1861.

To His Excellency Jeff. Davis, President of the Confederate States:

SIR: I have been arrested, and, as I learned since my arrival in this city, upon the charge of treason, but whether against the State of Tennessee or the Confederate States, I am not advised. I am conscious of *no act*, either against the State or the Confederacy, that will support or sustain such an accusation.

I am sincerely anxious to preserve the peace and quiet of East Tennessee, the section of the State in which I reside, as best promotive of the peace and interest of the entire State. I ask to be discharged from a vexatious prosecution, that I may return home peacefully, to follow my private interests and pursuits, assuring your Excellency that I *will not, either directly or indirectly, by counsel, advice or action encourage, aid or assist the United States Government to invade or attain success in the present struggle with the Confederate States, nor will I counsel or advise others to thwart or cripple the Confederate States in the pending contest with the United States, nor will I do so by my own acts.*

In view of the increased majority in the election which has just taken place in Tennessee, I shall feel it my duty, as a citizen of that State, to submit to her late action, and shall religiously abstain from any [illegible] words or acts of condemnation or opposition to her Government.

The parties arrested with me, with the exception of my son, who acted by my command, were mere guides and conductors through the mountain passes, on my way to my place of destination, and whatever view may be taken of my own course, they are innocent; in no way responsible, legally or morally, and have committed no offence against the laws of the Confederacy or the State of Tennessee, and I ask that they also be discharged from custody by Your Excellency.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. A. R. NELSON.

To which the following answer was returned:

RICHMOND, Aug. 13, 1861.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 12th inst., in which you ask to be discharged from arrest and prosecution, and make promise that you will, "as a citizen of Tennessee, submit to her late action, and religiously abstain from any further words or acts of condemnation whatever, or opposition to her Government."

The desire of this Government being to maintain the independence it has asserted by the united feeling and action of all its citizens, it has been its policy not to enter into questions of differences of political opinions heretofore existing.

I am, therefore, pleased to be spared the necessity of inquiring whether the accusation against you be well founded or not, vexatious or not, and to rest content with your *submission as a loyal citizen of your State to her recent action in adhering to this Confederacy* and adopting its permanent Constitution by an increased majority. I have ordered your discharge and that of your companions from custody.

I am, &c., JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To THOMAS A. R. NELSON, Esq.

Since my return home, I am thoroughly satisfied that my friends would have risked the action I dreaded; and, upon the most mature reflection, am content with my own course in the premises. But, *whether it was right or wrong, wise or unwise*, I feel bound, as an honorable man, to act up to the spirit and letter of the obligation I assumed. I shall offer no plea of duress, because neither the Southern Confederacy nor any earthly power could have compelled me to make an agreement that my judgment and conscience did not approve in the situation in which I was placed.

No terms or conditions, expressed or implied, public or private, attended my release other than those plainly expressed in the two above-quoted; but I have thought it due to our past relations and the painful solicitude many of you have felt in my behalf, that I should thus briefly address you.

While *I did not promise allegiance or active support to the Southern Confederacy, and will not advise you to assume any obligations contrary to your convictions of duty, I feel perfectly free to say that the failure of the Government of the United States for four long months to sustain us in our position; its apparent inability to do so, since the battle of Manassas, within any reasonable time*; the deliberate action of our State in the August election; the assurances of public men that *no test oaths or drafting measures will be adopted or required*; the mutual hatred which has grown up between the antagonist sections of the Union, and the recent confiscation laws which have been either adopted or proposed on both sides, as well as other causes, have painfully impressed my own mind with the belief that, *unless some wonderful and improbable change is effected, our beloved Union is gone forever*, and it is our policy and duty to submit to a result which, however we may deplore it, seems to be inevitable.

Aware that my advice as well as my motives may be liable to misconstruction, I would still most respectfully recommend to my friends the propriety of abstaining from all further opposition or resistance to the Confederate authorities, or the action of our State, and should this be done, although I have no authority to speak for them, I am satisfied that no military power will be exerted among us, except such as may be indispensably necessary to retain military possession of East Tennessee. And to those of our citizens who have gone beyond the limits of the State, either through fear or for the purpose of arming themselves to resist a course of action which is disavowed in Gen. Polk's letter, I think I can safely say, without arrogance, that from the course which was adopted towards me, they would risk nothing by returning to the State, and submitting to a result which they have in vain endeavored to prevent.

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1861.

A NOTE FROM REV. DR. OSGOOD.

Rev. Dr. Osgood writes as follows to the Bridgeport *Standard*:

MOSSWOOD, FAIRFIELD, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: Being unable to attend the patriotic meeting of your citizens, last evening, I write a word merely to state my position in the present crisis. The motto for all true Americans now should be "No Party, but our Country," and we should take all men to our fellowship who stand by our Government, our Constitution, and our laws.

I am glad to see in this neighborhood as elsewhere, the growing disposition of all good citizens to come together under the old flag of our Union. Then, only, shall we find true and lasting peace and a security for Northern as well as Southern rights.

I am glad at the attitude of our clergy, and that every preacher who has any weight with our people is on the loyal side. Our clergy did much to build up the nation, and received the especial thanks of Washington for their services. They are determined to do their part to save it from ruin. As an humble member of the profession, I am always ready to say my word, and, whether in the pulpit or out of it, to stand by the country which the God of our fathers has given us and to bear my testimony against treason in every shape. Yours, for the good cause, S. OSGOOD.

GUNS FOR KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 28.

Hon. Garrett Davis returned from Washington last Friday, and we understand that he reports, as the result of a conversation with President Lincoln, that the President had sent guns to Kentucky at the request of Union men of Kentucky, for lawful purposes, and in conformity with the laws of the Union. The President said also that the guns would remain in Kentucky, unless the sovereign authority of the State, the representatives of the people, assembled as the Legislature of the Commonwealth, shall pass an order for their removal. The President will not listen to any request emanating from a less authority than that of the constitutionally authorized representatives of the wishes of the people of Kentucky.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Eleventh Infantry, (new,) now being organized at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, is to be filled up as rapidly as possible, and reported ready for the field. The recruiting offices of the regiment are open in several towns and villages throughout the State of Massachusetts. Erasmus Keys, of Maine, is to be Colonel of the Eleventh.

There was a rumor in military circles that the order of the War Department, directing the sending on of such parts of regiments as might be enlisted, would be made to apply to the regulars. Thus far, no such version of it has been given; but the slow manner in which the new regiments are accumulating men will probably ultimately lead to the concentration and formation of the companies in Virginia.

We hear that the vessels now off Fortress Monroe are ordered to take on board three months' provisions and stores, and the steamers as much coal as they can conveniently stow away.

The United States sailing corvette *Saratoga* had received her homeward bound orders, on the Coast of Africa, on the 24th of July, and was expected to sail for the United States in a few days. The *Mystic* and *Sumter* were about to leave Porto Grande for New-York. The slavers caught by the British cruisers, and reported some time since, were understood to be released by the British Admiral, for want of proof.

The officers of H. B. M. steamship *Rinaldo* visited Commodore Breeze yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Work at the yard is slack this week, there being only four small gun-boats fitting out; in consequence a great number of mechanics and laborers were discharged yesterday. They will probably have their hands full next week, as the *Stars and Stripes*, *Alabama* and three other vessels are expected there.

A detachment of unmounted United States Cavalry will leave this City to-day, for Carlisle Barracks Penn., where they will be taught the sword exercise and riding drill.

A detachment of United States troops arrived in this City yesterday, and were sent to Governor's Island to be mustered and told off for regimental duty. They were recruited at Buffalo.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE INDUCEMENTS TO ENLISTMENT.

The returned volunteers have all been paid off, and experience will obviate any delay, hereafter, in paying our troops promptly. Volunteers receive $13 per month, and are allowed $3 50 per month for clothing. When discharged, each volunteer will be paid $100 in cash, an important item should the war be of short duration, as there is reason to suppose it will be. It is not improbable that the Government will grant to each soldier, in addition, a quarter section of land. Such pay and prospects should induce the necessary numbers to rally around the standard of their country at once.

THE OBSEQUIES OF GEN. LYON.

The following orders have been issued and promulgated with regard to the funeral ceremonies of Gen. Lyon:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1861. }

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 52.—The remains of the gallant and lamented Brigadier-Gen. Lyon, who fell, in the discharge of his duty, in the battle near Springfield, Mo., will arrive in this City to-morrow afternoon. They will be received by a company of the Seventh Regiment, and escorted to the City Hall, where they will remain in the Governor's Room, in charge of a detachment of that company, until the funeral, on Monday afternoon, the 2d of Sept., at 3½ o'clock, from the City Hall.

The funeral escort will consist of the Seventh Regiment, a section of Artillery from the Fourth Regiment, and a Troop of Cavalry from the Third Regiment, for which the necessary orders will be issued by Brigadiers-Gen. Hall and Spicer, and Acting Brigadier-Gen. Hincken.

The escort will assemble in Lafayette-place, on Monday next, at 2½ P. M., precisely, and will be commanded by Col. Lefferts, of the Seventh Regiment.

The Officers of the Division not on duty are invited to assemble in full uniform, and with the usual badge of mourning, in the court-rooms of the Court of Common Pleas, in the City Hall, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to unite in the funeral procession.

The Commissary-General will issue the necessary ammunition, upon the requisition of Col. Lefferts.

By order of Major-General
CHARLES W. SANDFORD,
W. E. TOWNSEND, A. D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1861. }

GENERAL ORDER, No. 31.—In compliance with Divison order herewith promulgated, this regiment will assemble for the escort duty therein named, on Monday, 2d September, in full uniform, (white trousers,) crape on left arm.

The Band and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant upon the Parade Ground.

Regimental line will form on Lafayette-place at 2¼ o'clock P. M.

Field and Staff, mounted, will report to the Colonel at his quarters, at 2¼ o'clock.

Capt. Price, with his command, is hereby detailed as Guard of Honor, and will report on Saturday, 31st inst., at Regimental Head-quarters, at 12¾ o'clock P. M., for further instruction. By order of
Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.
J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

Resignation—S. O. RYDER, Right General Guide.

Appointments—JAMES J. MORRISON, Right General Guide; JAMES M. DEGGIS, Left General Guide.

THE GALLATIN RIFLES.

This regiment, raised by authority of the War Department, is now rapidly filling up, so that in about two weeks the regiment is expected to be ready for marching orders. The head-quarters are at No. 26 North William-street, and a number of recruiting stations have been established in the City and the interior of the State. The officers are selected for military capacity only, and the Colonel having been an officer in the Regular Army, strict discipline will be enforced. Colonel Theodore Lichtenhein is in command of this corps.

THE UNION RANGERS—TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, Col. Kerrigan commanding, has obtained permission to increase its numerical strength to 1,046 men, and has sent on Capt. Norton, of Company D, to recruit. The Rangers are now, and have been for some time, the advance guard of the Army of the Potomac, their pickets coming frequently in sight of those of the enemy, and exchanging salutations (leaden) with them. The men are clothed in a stout and servicable uniform, and are well fed and cared for. Lieut.-Col. Charles leaves on Monday evening to join the regiment, and will take on all recruits that may be accepted. Pay, rations, uniform, &c., will be furnished immediately. Capt. Norton has a tent in the Park, where those desiring to enlist can make application.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—HIGHLAND GUARD.

Capt. David Morrison, of this gallant corps, has just arrived in the City, for the purpose of establishing a recruiting dépôt. There are about 600 men at head-quarters, and he reports that, under Col. Stevens, the progress they have made is really astonishing, and that they are now one of the best drilled regiments in the service. Capt. Morrison's head-quarters are at the Mercer House.

COL. SERRELL'S REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS AND ARTISANS.

Three companies of Col. Serrell's Regiment were to-day mustered into the service of the United States, and are to go to the camp of instruction at Scarsdale to-morrow. Another company would have been mustered in but for want of time. The remaining companies of this regiment are at Camp Washington, Staten Island.

RECRUITS FOR GEN. BAKER'S BRIGADE.

Recruiting offices have been opened in this City, in Brooklyn and in Jersey City, for the enlistment of artillery men for a battery of light artillery, under Major E. Sternfels, a companion in arms of Siegel in the German Revolution, to be attached to Gen. Baker's Brigade. First Lieut. Early, of this battalion, has been fourteen years in the Ninety-seventh British Regiment, and five years in the Third Artillery, United States Army.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

The men belonging to this regiment are rapidly reporting themselves to Col. Loeser, now quartered on Bedloe's Island. Over two hundred and fifty are now quartered on the Island.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OREGON RIFLES.

Yesterday, one company for this regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Lieut. Dearin. Head-quarters at No. 43 Cortlandt-street.

THE HAWKINS ZOUAVES.

Fifty men were sent on yesterday, by Lieut.-Col. Betts, to join this regiment. Sergeant Nolan was in command of the men. Now there are only a few soldiers wanted to complete the regiment.

THE UNION GUARD.

Col. P. J. Joachimsen's regiment is progressing favorably. One hundred and seventy-nine men were mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Directly the men are mustered in they are sent to Camp Lyons, where they are perfected in drill and the various military evolutions.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

There are four regiments now forming on Long Island, viz.: The Continental Guard, Col. J. H. Perry; Washington Greys, Col. Henry Moore; Thirteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, reorganizing, under Col. Abel Smith, and the fourth is being raised by Major Brewster.

The Continental Guard is mustered into the service, and for several weeks past has been encamped near Fort Hamilton, and is under marching orders. This corps is nearly full, armed and equipped, and will leave for the seat of war at an early day. The Colonel, Mr. Perry, is pastor of the Pacific-street Methodist Church. He graduated at West Point, entered the Army, and served in the Texas revolution, and, as may well be expected, his command is in good order. Col. Perry attended a camp-meeting at Sing Sing, on Thursday, and delivered an address, in which he said some of his Christian friends might feel surprised at seeing him in uniform; but he was indebted to the Government for his education, and when the existence of that Government was endangered, he felt it his duty to render it all the aid in his power. Col. Perry had two sons in the battle of Bull Run; one escaped injury, but the other has not been heard from since the fight. Four hundred dollars was contributed at this camp meeting for the Continentals.

The Grays are encamped at East New-York, and are under orders to leave for the seat of war to-day. A large number of citizens visited the camp yesterday, and were much gratified at the good discipline of the command. Col. Moore is an efficient officer, and has a large number of skilled officers under him. The following, from the commanding officer, speaks for itself:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS, CAMP WAKEMAN, Aug. 29, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Previous to the departure of my regiment for the seat of war, I beg leave sincerely to thank the many friends that have lent us their countenance and support during the organization of the regiment.

I am under many obligations to Col. Viaton, Assistant-Quartermaster-Gen., Capt. Parker, Lieut. Rogers, Inspector Keyes, Col. D. D. Tompkins, of the same department, and Major Eaton, Commissary. Henry Genet, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, has also used great exertion in the procuring of regimental colors, for which kindness he has the sincere thanks of my regiment.

To the Board of Brokers of the Corn Exchange for the very liberal donation of $100, (which was received at a time when the regiment was in great want of means,) we are gratefully indebted, and recollect it more particularly because it was the only donation of any amount we have yet received.

We are also under obligations to the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company for their kindness in providing free passes for our recruits—a favor which has greatly facilitated our filling up.

We have also received liberal donations in the way of clothing for our men from the ladies of the Washington-street Baptist Church, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Clark, of that congregation, has been very kind to our men, and was instrumental in procuring the above.

Messrs. Kniffen and Walker, the contractors for supplying the regiment with rations, &c., have satisfied every want. They have always furnished provisions of the first-class, to my men, and in their behalf I thank them. Mr. Reid, the gentlemanly proprietor of the "Howard House," East New-York, has extended to us many civilities during our stay in camp, and we shall, all of us, hold him in grateful remembrance. Messrs. Lilienthal and Cornish, the tobacco merchants, have been very liberal in their donations, and we sincerely thank them. The very many patrons of our regiment will accept our grateful acknowledgments for numerous favors and kindnesses, and we trust that we may prove ourselves worthy of their highest consideration.

The public press has extended to us a great many very complimentary and flattering notices, and we hope that every expectation they have held forward will be more than realized. Very truly yours,

HENRY MOORE,
Colonel First Regiment Washington Greys,
United States Volunteers.

The head-quarters of the Thirteenth Regiment are at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry-streets. Four companies are already full, and the command will go into camp, probably at Staten Island, some time next week. Col. Smith and nearly all of his officers and men were among the three months' men, and served at [illegible]. Col. Brewster's regiment is as yet in an embryo state.

ENTHUSIASTIC UNION MEETING AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.

There are a few irate traitors yet to be found lurking in different parts of Long Island, but the loyal citizens have pretty generally determined that their treasonable acts shall not be manifested in a concentrated form. So long as their acts were confined to a simple expression of treasonable sentiments individually in private, they were permitted to go undisturbed. But when, under the influence of the noted Schnabel, who now, happily, is safely quartered at the Government watering-place near Fort Hamilton, of which Col. Burke is the popular host, an attempt is made to concentrate this treasonable sentiment, and to give it some influence by holding a public meeting, the loyal citizens determined to remain passive no longer, but to act promptly as occasion might require. At the instigation of a Southern agent, a "Peace" meeting was announced to be held at Newtown last Thursday night. The announcement created the most intense excitement, and much indignation was expressed that any resident of the Island could be found, so lost to self respect, as to permit his name to be used in connection with so treasonable a purpose. The leaders were promptly given to understand that the people would not permit any such meeting to be held, and as a consequence the affair was indefinitely postponed, and a Union meeting was held in its stead at the time and place named in the call for the "Peace" meeting. Several thousand persons were present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. John D. Townsend presided, and Josiah Whitney, Esq., acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by Daniel L. Northrup, Mr. McCormick and Richard Busteed, Esqrs., and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our country is now engaged in quelling the most formidable rebellion that ever agitated our country, and true patriotism can better be displayed by adding to its strength, than by detracting from its power, and,

Whereas, There are among us some persons who, by word and deed, are lending aid and comfort to rebels; therefore,

Resolved, That while we retain our opinions as to the original necessity of the war, we are compelled to look upon it now as a matter of fact, and we shall frown down on every occasion those who would in any way help to weaken our strength.

Resolved, That in our opinion the call for a meeting denominated a "peace meeting," recently made by persons in our midst, meets with our unqualified disapproval, as being not only wholly inefficient as a remedy, but as having a tendency to divide the sentiments of the people, and thus weaken the arm of the Government.

Resolved, That we look upon the interests of party as subordinate to the interests of the country; that we would oppose secession with the whole force of Government, and object to any settlement not based upon a union of the States.

Resolved, That in our opinion there are but two sides to this question, the "Government" or "Rebellion" to it; we, unqualifiedly, choose the former, and would recommend the friends of the latter peaceably to secede from our midst.

Resolved, That we, the people of Newtown, are in favor of *Peace*, a peace that shall be permanent, thorough and lasting.

Resolved, That to obtain peace by compromise with armed rebellion, is to plunge the country into an interminable war; a war that can only end with the extinction of the nation itself.

Resolved, That the only way to obtain peace upon terms acceptable to the nation, is to sustain the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the whole land shall be thoroughly purged alike, of *Southern rebels* and *Northern traitors*.

Resolved, That all attempts to hold (so-called) peace meetings at this time, are but so many efforts to give aid and comfort to the enemy; and that this meeting recognize such attempts as *Treason* of the rankest growth, worthy of being laid side by side with that of Benedict Arnold.

At the close of the meeting a procession was formed, at the head of which was carried an illuminated coffin, upon which was the inscription, "Newtown Secession, died August 29, 1861."

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and family, of Auburn, are at the Astor House.

Mr. Seward leaves to-morrow morning in the 7 o'clock train, accompanied by his family, for Washington.

Hon. Morgan L. Martin, of Wisconsin; Waymond Crow, of St. Louis; Major F. B. Hastings and M. L. Martin, of the United States Army, are also at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut. Hon. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; R. Gardner, of Detroit; Judge Holman, of Illinois; J. T. Mygatt and lady, of Oxford; James Edwards, of Albany; L. J. Bradish, of Boston; Dr. Birdsall, of California; Erastus Corning, Jr., of Albany; G. Francis Curtis and J. Clark and lady, of Boston; G. Gilmore, E. G. Hall and D. Clark, of Kentucky; Capt. Turner, of the United States Army, and J. T. Cole and lady, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Burnside and lady, of Rhode Island; H. Clearwater and C. W. West, of Cincinnati; R. B. Groesbeck, of Kentucky; W. A. Benton and A. McDowell, of St. Louis; F. Huertas, of Mantanzas; P. H. Brisselier and Jose J. Banetas, of Trinidad; Joaquin L. de Mola and Gregoria L. de Mola, of Cuba; and John Binell, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Hunter, of the U. S. A., and lady; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; Hon. J. T. Goodrich, of Massachusetts; Judge C. Pierce, of Boston; James Birdsall, of Illinois; and W. M. Graham and H. M. Lazelle, of the U. S.A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. L. P. Hakok, of Union College; J. M. Spratt, of Galena; R. Reads, of Dover, and G. W. Overhull, of Binghampton, are at the International Hotel.

S. M. Clark, of Boston; G. H. Meyer and lady, and J. H. Reed, of Boston, and N. Porter, of New-Haven, are at the Brevoort House.

Jno. Scott, of London; M. H. Mora and family, of Havana, and H. de Pizo, of St. Thomas, W. L., are at the Everett House.

Mr. Stœckl, of Washington; G. O'Kill Stuart and Mr. Blake, of Quebec, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 30—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales 17,000 bushels Red Winter, at 90c.@91½c. CORN dull, and no sales; parties are 1c. apart, buyers offer 35c. but holders ask 36c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS 12c. on Corn, 13c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 30—P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in moderate demand. WHEAT closed 2c.@3c. better for Red Winter, with a better feeling all round. Sales 22,000 bush. Red Winter, at 90c.; 6,000 bush. do., 91c.; 12,000 bush. do. 92c. @94c.; 20,000 bush. do. on private terms; 6,800 bush. White Winter, $1 05; 6,200 bush. do., $1 12½; 6,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 77½c; 6,500 bush. do., 78c.; and 20,000 bush. Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN steady, and in fair demand; sales 37,000 bush., at 25½c.@26c. WHISKY held at 16½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—12c. on Corn, and 13c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bush. Wheat, 40,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bush. Wheat, 48,000 bush. Corn.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 30.

FLOUR steady and in good demand. WHEAT, in lots, $1 06@$1 08 for Red State; $1 27 for White Kentucky, and $1 25@$1 30 for White Michigan. OATS in fair demand, at 33c. for State; sales 10,000 bushels and car lots Western, 32c. CORN in fair demand; more offering; sales 20,000 bushels Western Mixed at 47c. last evening, and 46½c. to-day. WHISKY—Sales 110 bbls. at 17c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York, 3,559 boxes Cheese, 681 bbls. High Wines, 64 bales Wool, 5,450 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. Meal, 73 bbls. Oil, 6 cases Tobacco, 50 bales Hops, 159 bags Wheat, 293 bbls Pork. For Boston and the East: 50 bbls. Oil, 2,134 bbls. Flour, 493 bales Wool, 44 bbls. High Wines. Shipped by tows to New-York, 29th: 53,300 bush. Corn, 4,000 bush. Rye, 51,300 bush. Wheat, 8,000 bush. Oats and 3,500 bush. Malt.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 30.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull, and a shade easier; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, 85c. CORN dull; sales, 10,000 bushels Illinois, in lots, at 40c. FREIGHTS firm. Boats scarce in consequence of interruption at Mud Lock. Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 9c., and Corn 8c. to New-York. *Imports*—400 bbls. Flour; 58,000 bushels Wheat; 28,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—12,000 bushels Wheat, and 11,400 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 30.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT advanced ½c.; sales at 62½c.@63. for No. 1; 59c. for No. 2. CORN firm, 21c. for mixed in store. Oats steady. *Receipts*—6,100 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat, 216,060 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—49,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS declined 1c. Engagements, 13c. for Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York, par.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76; Reading Railroad, 15 9-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau, N. P.—Capt. W. Wilson, R. N., and servant, Lieut. A. H. Hall, Second W. I. Regiment, and lady, Hon. Felix McCarthy, Colonial Secretary at Nassau, N. P.; Mrs. R. Bartlett, Mrs. James Johnson, Messrs. S. Hayman, J. H. Davis, J. S. Howell, Jno. Pendleton, James Pendleton, Peter Joyce, Patrick Sealey, J. H. Kern, Chas. Wade, A. Lewis, David J. Mason, R. B. Holland, Solomon Tyler, J. W. Bayley, F. Wilhelm, David Dimond, and Captains M. V. Almeida and A. U. Brown—Total, 26.

In steamship Matanzas, from Matanzas—Bernardo de la Torre, Michael J. Bibon, Gregorio Molas, Joaquin Molas, Joaquin Rigo, Edward Dilling, Antonio Guerreso, Walter S. Myers, Jose Forero, J. Saco, William Pouyan, Antonio Cabrigas, Jose Beretta, J. Bosselier, Michael H. Lugat, John Smith, Florence Huertas, Jas. McKeagin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 26 | Sun sets.... 6 34 | Moon rises.... 12 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 50 | Gov. Island. 4 39 | Hell Gate.... 6 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK [illegible]

Cleared.

[illegible] ship City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool, [illegible]

[illegible] Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, Jas. [illegible]; [illegible] H. Von Brabant, Beling, Bremen, [illegible]; Amazon, Kelly, Havre, J. W. Elwell; Harriet, [illegible], W. Salem; A. M. Heaton, (Br.,) [illegible] & N. Smith & Co.; Orient, Hill, Liverpool [illegible]

[illegible] Manuel Ortez, Meyer, Whydah, [illegible]; [illegible] Theresa, Thomas, St. Thomas and [illegible], Phelps & Co.

Brigs Humming Bird, Patty, Marseilles, [illegible]; Henry; Vivid, Daquette, Halifax, James Hunter; New-York, Cooper, Rio Janeiro, Mallier, [illegible]

Schooners A. Crandell, Lanpher, New-[illegible]; Horton, Pendleton, Rockland, master; S. Wright, [illegible] Portland, master; C. Thomas, Tuttle, Philadelphia, master; Georgia, Morris, Smyrna, Del.; E. [illegible] Salem; E. J. Pickert, Pickert, Baltimore; [illegible] Liverpool, Williams & Guion; [illegible] Boston; Flying Fish, Low, Gloucester, [illegible] L. Lovell, Boston, master; C. M. Neal, Henderson, [illegible] master; Golden Gate, Weeks, Boston, [illegible] Gorman, Harwich, master; S. J. [illegible] Philadelphia, master; Jane, Gorham, Davenport [illegible]; J. H. Parker, Pierce, Bristol, master; [illegible] Norwich, master; Yarmouth, Bush, Providence, [illegible]; Evergreen, Potter, Philadelphia, master; [illegible] Newcastle, master; Mary Reed, [illegible] master; Telegraph, Corson, Cape May, [illegible] Newport; E. Graham, (Br.,) [illegible]; S. Dealey; Martina, Miller, [illegible] Kelly, Boston; Wm. [illegible] master; A. Collins, [illegible] Old Point, M. Dalzell; [illegible]

[illegible] Blackstone, Allen, Providence, [illegible] Haydon, Norwich; Decatur, [illegible]

Barge Alice, Merkins, Baltimore.

Arrived.

U. S. Storeship Release, Commander [illegible] Fort Pickens Aug. 2, and Key West Aug. [illegible]

U. S. steam transport Whilldin, [illegible], Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesegang, Matanzas [illegible] and passengers to Mora Bro., Navarro & Co. [illegible] morning of the 26th, passed Am. bark Mary [illegible] New-York, off Cape Florida, bound N.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau [illegible] with passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with [illegible] Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Belvidere, Keene, Washington, D. [illegible] Fortress Monroe, 27 hours, in ballast, to master.

Steamer San Gabriel, Titus, Philadelphia, with [illegible] Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, [illegible], with [illegible] to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with [illegible] Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with [illegible] and passengers to master.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. [illegible]

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with [illegible]

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with [illegible] Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Continent, Aiken, New-Bedford [illegible] to Geo. Hussey. Will load for Australia—[illegible] to this port by steamer Wamsutta.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool [illegible] with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Schr. Central America, (of Boston,) Berry, [illegible] July 11, passed Gibraltar 20th, with mdse. [illegible] 6 ds. W. of Georges, with light westerly [illegible] Aug. [illegible] lat. 40, lon. 39 40, passed schr. May, [illegible]

Schr. Village Belle, (Br.,) Harvey, [illegible] ballast; while towing down the North River, the [illegible] broke by it being caught in the [illegible]

Schr. Lochness, (Br.,) Anderson, Lingan, C. B., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Albany, with [illegible]

Schr. Laura Frances, Higgins, Elizabethport, for [illegible] port.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Duell, Portland 2 ds., with [illegible]

Schr. Flora, Southard, Elizabethport, for Rockport.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Beebe, Stratsburg, for [illegible]

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Aug. 30—Steamship Tynemouth, (Br.,) London; [illegible] Daniel Webster and Aurora, Liverpool; Polynesia, [illegible]; Pampero, (U. S. ship,) sealed orders; [illegible] (Ital.,) Cork.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Eglantine, of Thomaston, from Philadelphia for Havana, was ashore at Grand Bahama on the [illegible] August, leaking badly, rudder twisted, &c.

The brig Icarian, bound to Matamoras, put into [illegible] to obtain English papers as protection in case of [illegible] in with privateers.

BRISTOL, Aug. 4.—The ship Shatemuc, from New-York to this port, during the gale of the 2d inst., dragged her anchorage at King Road, and fouled the [illegible] from New-York, and Nicholas Biddle, from [illegible] when both vessels lost jib-boom and bowsprit [illegible] also lost head and cutwater. The Shatemuc was [illegible] for the mud bank, where she lay for the [illegible] when she drove in on the Swash, and again [illegible] was afterwards hauled off by a steamtug without [illegible] except her bulwarks and stanchions, when [illegible] (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary [illegible] Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, Aug. 24, barks Grand Turk, [illegible] disch.; Pierce, disch.; brig Castilian, disch.; [illegible] arr. from Charleston on the 21st, with [illegible] Cleared—12th, ship Charles Sprague, Pike, [illegible] bark Dinna, Parkard, Cork; 17th, schr. [illegible] Rickens, Turks Island. No freights—American [illegible] will have to leave in ballast.

[PER ARAGO.]

Arrived from New-York—19th, Boadicea, and [illegible] at Southampton; A. Tinman, at Liverpool; [illegible] Admiral, and Columbus, at Liverpool; 18th, [illegible] Sligo; 19th, Rolling Wave, and Wanderer, at [illegible] Eardrop, at Gravesend; Adifoyle, and [illegible] Queenstown; 20th, "Titi," at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston—19th, Latence, at Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—18th, Ignatus, at [illegible]

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT. FARE TWENTY CENTS. The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. [illegible] CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier [illegible] North River, between Robinson and Barclay [illegible] A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens [illegible] Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at [illegible] Perth Amboy, 3:30; Tottens, 3:40; Rossville, [illegible] 4:35.

OAK AND PINE KINDLING-WOOD At 20 cents [illegible] for 10 or more boxes. Address C. COLLINS, foot of East [illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of [illegible] on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth [illegible] year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages received, and thoroughly prepared for business or [illegible] by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors [illegible] large, light and well ventilated rooms of the [illegible] erected by the Principals expressly for their [illegible] have, during the vacation, been renovated, and [illegible] open for the inspection of parents, with whom the [illegible] Principal (Mr. Clarke) is now ready to confer, during part of the day or evening. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the [illegible] book-stores, and at the Institute. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAS. FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF a call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Clinton Garden, Nos. 126 [illegible] Clinton-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, for the purpose of electing one delegate from each Election District to meet in their Assembly District Conventions to appoint two delegates and one alternate to the State Convention, which meets Sept. 11, 1861. Poll open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock. By order of E. ELLIOTT, President. JAS. M. McCASLIN, ISAAC L. CHADWICK, } Secretaries.

NORTH TRINITY REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH have secured the commodious chapel expressly for public worship, No. 660 7th-av., above [illegible] st., on Broadway-square, will open services next SABBATH, Sept. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach Morning and Evening, and by request will continue the subject of last [illegible] "Personal Recollections Brought Home from the [illegible]" Seats free for next Sunday. The public are respectfully invited.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold an election on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861, at No. 376 Pearl-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly District Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock. HENRY H. HUELAT, President. MORRIS FRIEDSAM, WILLIAM PHAIR, } Secretaries.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND FOUR OR [illegible] spacious, unfurnished rooms can be secured by a family of liberal means wishing a quiet, well-ordered private home until May, or permanently; house is located in 34th-st., near Madison-av., and rooms will [illegible] occupation the 15th of September. Address [illegible] lars, HUDSON, Box No. 2,712 New-York Post-office, [illegible] real name.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Members are hereby notified that an election will be held at No. 293 Pearl-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861, between the hours of 7½ and 9½ o'clock, for two delegates to a District Convention, in accordance with the recommendation of the Republican Central Committee. JOSEPH MANING, President. M. C. FORDHAM, Secretary.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, [illegible] Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾; James' Slip, E. R., at 8¼; Delancy-st., 8½; 11th-st., [illegible] 23th-st., 9½. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3½, making all the landings.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY, A small house, or a part of a house, for a [illegible] family, and in an unexceptionable neighborhood; [illegible] furnished, preferred, or the furniture purchased [illegible] fered at a bargain; the rent must be decidedly [illegible] dress J. M., Box No. 2,020 Post-office.

THE GRAND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Grand and Crosby-sts., [illegible] open for public worship on SABBATH, Sept. [illegible] usual hours, 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. [illegible] DREW SHILAND is expected to preach.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on [illegible] box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to [illegible] new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.